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WITH

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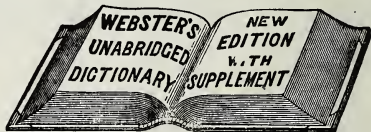
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## PREFATORY.

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**B**Y way of introduction to the HISTORY AND DIRECTORY OF THE BOROUGHES OF ADAMS COUNTY, we have little to say. As first contemplated, the work included the entire county. A friend pointing out the impossibility of accomplishing such an undertaking, the enterprise has been limited to the boroughs of the county, combining a history and a directory of the same as more interesting, and giving such other history and directory matter as could be obtained under the head of "Historical Collections." The difficulties met with were innumerable. The ministers of churches not unfrequently had been only lately installed; many were away at Synod; while others resided out of the county, or had charge of several congregations widely separated. After all, there is much church and local history that can only be obtained from aged men—landmarks of the past whom Death has been removing one after another, until few remain. The churches that have kept early records are not many, and fewer yet are those preserved to the present day; for, like most records of the past, they have long since been lost—forever lost—whilst Time rolled his ceaseless course.

After visiting all places of interest in the county, and corresponding with men supposed able to give the information needed, there remain still many omissions; while even much of the data obtained is rendered unsatisfactory by the oft-repeated "*about*"—in many instances the only alternative.

Fortunate were we, and great our pleasure, in meeting so many men who are taking an interest in collecting local history, many of whom possess rare collections. As time passes on, and other generations people this arena of life, such names as Heller, Gitt, Sheely, Marsden, Myers,—such journals as *The Compiler*, *The Star and Sentinel*, will then be held in grateful remembrance for preserving from the wreck of time the early history of their (future generation's) native hills and valleys, of the towns and villages then grown into cities, of the churches where their forefathers were baptized and wedded, of which then the sites alone will remain,—and of the homes and firesides around which friends and kindred will then only gather in imagination.

To these men,—some of whom have given us the fruits of their labors,—to the ministers who furnished sketches of their churches, and to all who in any way rendered us assistance, we return our sincerest thanks; hoping that they, and the many patrons of our youthful enterprise, will kindly overlook its deficiencies.

## ADAMS COUNTY.

THE land comprised within the present boundaries of Adams County, as well as the whole of York and Lancaster Counties, originally belonged to Chester, one of the three counties first formed in the Province of Penn, Lancaster County was separated from Chester, May 15th, 1729; York County was formed from parts of Lancaster, Aug. 9th, 1749; and Adams County was divided from York, Jan. 22d, 1800.

A title to the lands west of the Susquehanna was obtained under many difficulties, and only after years of conciliatory treaties with the Indians. Thomas Dougan, Governor of New York, purchased of the Five Nations a title to the lands west of the Susquehanna, in 1696, and conveyed the same by deed to Wm. Penn, Jan. 13th, 1696, for 100 pounds sterling. Afterwards Penn purchased of the Susquehannas, the original owners of the soil, who had been conquered by the Five Nations, their claims to the lands; the Conestogas, however, denying the right of the Susquehannas to sell, Penn again satisfied them by paying their demand. The Five Nations still continued, notwithstanding their deeds, to claim a right to the river and adjoining lands. At a council held in the country of the Onondagoes, Oct. 11th, 1736; a deed was signed by twenty-three Indian chiefs, (eight Onondagoes, six Senecas, four Oneidas, two Tuscaroras, and three Cayugas,) conveying to John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, all the Susquehanna river and the lands, westward to the setting of the sun, eastward to the heads of the branches of said river, and extending northward to the Kittatinny, or "endless hills."

According to an agreement made by Gov. Keith, no whites were allowed, without permission from the Indians, to settle west of the Susquehanna. To counteract the advances of Maryland "Squatters," this restraint was removed, and John and James Hendricks, the first legal settlers, crossed in 1729. Then began a strife between the settlers holding lands under Pennsylvania titles and the Maryland "Squatters," as prolonged and vindictive as that between Dudley Diggs and the Germans along the Temporary Line. Gov. Ogle sent a copy of an order from the King to the Pennsylvania Council, Nov. 26th, 1737, commanding the border troubles to cease, and neither government to make any more grants until further orders. The border difficulties were settled by reference to a Grand Jury Feb. 18th, 1757, which made all conform to the royal order, and designated to which Province they belonged.

The southern portion of what is now Adams County, was also along the scene of border troubles, resulting from an unsettled dispute touching the



boundary line between the two Provinces. October 14th, 1727, John Digges, a petty nobleman, obtained from the proprietors of Maryland, a grant of 10,000 acres. In 1732, Digges surveyed a tract of 6822 acres, which included Conewago and Germany Townships, and was called "Digges' Choice." The first settlers on this tract were Andrew Shriver, David Young, Adam Miller, Adam Weiser, John Lemmon, in 1732; and were followed soon after by Henry Sell, Martin Kitzmiller, Adam Forney, and others. Digges' grant was decided to be in Pennsylvania, but his title was good, for in a royal order, May 25th, 1738, it was decreed that all titles to lands previously obtained should be valid, no matter on which side of the Temporary Line located, nor by which Province granted. After this, Digges applied to the Pennsylvania Land Office to have his tract made square. This was granted provided it did not include the lands of the German settlers. Digges, however, told the settlers that according to an agreement with the Land Office, they were obliged to give up their lands to him. This caused great excitement and resistance, officers were sent from Maryland by Digges to arrest Matthew Ulrich and Nicholas Forney. While the officers were taking the prisoners past the house of Adam Forney, father of Nicholas, he interfered, and gives the following account in a letter to Thomas Cookson, dated

"LITTLE CONAWAKO, April 25th, 1746."

"I ordered the two men, Matthew Ulrich and Nicolaus Forne, to return to their Habitation; whereupon the Sheriff and Digges' son made resistance, and the Sheriff drew his sword upon me, and we then drew our swords and was a goin' in upon them, when they fled to their horses. \* \* If we do not get help speedily, we must help ourselves, and should it be with our last drop of blood, for I am well assured that we will not be put upon by no Digges that ever lived under the sun."

In an altercation that took place at the residence of Martin Kitzmiller, Wednesday, Feb. 26th, 1752, between the Sheriff of Maryland and his men and the settlers, Dudley Digges was accidentally shot by a son of Mr. Kitzmiller, who was afterwards acquitted on a verdict of justifiable homicide. The boundary difficulties were finally settled in 1767, by the running of Mason and Dixon's Line.

The history of Adams County, prior to its formation in 1800, can only be gathered in fragments here and there from the history of the parent county. The lower portion of the county, as we have seen, was settled by the Germans, while the upper, or northwestern part, was settled by the "Scotch-Irish," between 1736 and 1740. Among the early settlers on Marsh creek were Wm. McClellan, Joseph Farns, Hugh McClain, Matthew Black, James McMichel, Robert McFarson, James Agnew, John Alexander, James Wilson, John Hamilton, Hugh Vogan, the Campbells, Allisons, Morrisons, and others. They selected that part of the country on account of its pure springs and mountain air, to which they were accustomed at home. They belonged to the better order of peasantry, were frugal, industrious and intelligent, and were for the most part Presbyterians.

During the French and Indian wars their settlements were in great danger from the Indian incursions. At that time, this part of the county furnished a number of horses and wagons, and many volunteers. After the defeat of the British and Washington near Fort Duquesne, the Indians threatened the settlements east of the South Mountain, and in November, 1755, the greatest alarm prevailed through the Marsh Creek Settlements,—the settlers having no arms and no ammunition. Hans Hamilton with sixty men, was at Carlisle, and from there he sent Messrs. Pope and McConaughy to raise reinforcements. The women and children were sent towards York and Lancaster. A petition from Marsh Creek Settlement to the Executive Council, Aug. 21st, 1756, stated that the people from Cumberland County were all coming this way—that Marsh Creek was the frontier, and that horrible atrocities were committed by the Indians, who took women and children out of their coffins and scalped them. It was about this period that the home of Mary Jamison along the South Mountain was destroyed, and Mrs. Jamison with her family taken captive, a full history of which was lately published in one of the county papers. The barn of Wm. Waugh, on "The Tract" was also among the buildings burned by the Indians. In 1758, Richard Baird, living in Hamiltonban township, was seized by the Indians, of which his son gives the following account: "My father lived in York County (now Adams) and owned the mill now called Marshall's, in 'Carroll's Tract,' when on the 13th of April, 1758, his house was entered by a party of Indians. They were discovered by a little girl named Hannah McBride. The persons in the house at this time were, my father and mother, Lieut. Potter, a child and a bound boy. Being unable to contend with them, and fearing they would fire the house, the party surrendered, the Indians declaring they would not put any to death. They also made prisoners Samuel Hunter and Daniel McMendmy, laborers in a field near by, and Wm. White, a lad coming to the mill. A short distance from the house, contrary to their promises, they put Potter to death, and further on they killed the child and scalped it. They passed on through Path Valley, and reaching the top of Tuscarora Mountain they halted, when an Indian, without any warning, sank a tomahawk into the forehead of Samuel Hunter, after scalping him the Indians proceeded on their way. My father escaped and made his way to Fort Lyttleton, whence friendly Indians accompanied him home."

In April, 1758, fresh incursions were made by the Indians. Rev. Thomas Barton, Episcopal minister of Huntingdon, wrote: "All is confusion. Within twelve miles of my house two families of eleven persons were killed. The inhabitants are flying into the interior. I prevailed on the inhabitants of Canawaga and Bermudian to form themselves into companies, and I hope by these means we shall be able to keep these settlements from breaking up."

In 1756, a company had already been formed in Mount Joy township, of which Wm. Gibson was Captain, Wm. Thompson, Lieut., and Jasper Little, Ensign.

When the dark days of the Revolution came, this section furnished its full share of men, horses, wagons, and provisions. Contributions were made by each township in the county to a fund to be sent to Boston, in the beginning of the war, to which, among others, Germany township contributed 16 pounds and 2 shillings. Among a list of representatives of each county at a meeting held at Yorktown, July 4th, 1775, "to take measures to secure the liberties of America," occur the names of Nicholas Bittinger and Wm. McClellan, from Cumberland township. Mr. Bittinger was one of the first to take up arms in the Revolution. He was taken prisoner while fighting at Fort Washington.

At a committee meeting held at York, July 28th, 1775, the county was divided into five districts—each district to raise a battalion of men. The townships of Cumberland, Hamiltonban, Straban, Menallen, Mount Joy, and Tyrone, furnished the Second Battalion, the officers being, Col., Robert McPherson; Lieut. Col., David Kennedy; Majors, Moses McClean and Hugh Donwoodie. Among the townships raising the 3d battalion were Mountpleasant, Germany and Berwick, and the 5th included Huntington and Reading.

In 1776, York and Cumberland counties were required each to raise four companies, for the formation of a regiment. Among the officers were Moses McClean, Capt., and James Dunlap, Major, from Cumberland township. This regiment was called the 11th of the Pennsylvania Line, and participated in the battle of Brandywine.

In the summer of 1772, a company of light horsemen was raised, half at Marsh Creek and half at McAllisterston, (Hanover). The officers were, Capt., Wm. McPherson; Lieut., Robert Morrison; Cornet, James Gettys.

After Independence had been achieved, there is little of interest in the history of the county until the formation of Adams County in 1800. The winter of 1783 is known as the "hard winter," during which everything froze, causing an entire failure of crops the following year. A contagious disease breaking out among the cattle, carried hundreds away. The people, generally, were in distressing circumstances. Collectors of taxes were unable to make their collections, and when the Supreme Council urged them to be more active, they replied that the people were in a destitute condition and were unable to make their payments. Some collectors levied on goods, but received scarcely enough to pay the expenses. For a number of years after the war, times were hard, on account of the great depreciation of Continental money, and the waste of life and property during the long struggle.

During the war of 1812-14, a number of the citizens of the county went to the defence of Baltimore. In the southern and eastern portions of the county, they mostly joined the companies of York county under Capts. John Bair and Frederick Metzger. One of these was Mr. Peter Smith, still living in Mountpleasant township, at the advanced age of eighty-six years, who was among the reserves at the battle of North Point, and re-



members well the shooting of Gen. Ross. A company had been organized in Adams county called the "Gettysburg Troop," commanded by Capt. McCurdy. They reported to Gen. Smith at Baltimore, and were accepted, but the number of cavalry already in service "being fully sufficient to all the objects in the defence of Baltimore," these patriotic citizens were permitted to return to their homes.

An old lady, who lived at Brough's Tavern, along the Little Conowago, during this war, thus pictures the scenes that took place at that place. "Many volunteers passed along here and were supplied with food and lodging. One afternoon, after having baked all the bread we could in the oven and stoves, a company of soldiers stopped and remained over night. When supper was over, the bread was all, and the old landlord said, 'girls, you must bake to-night.' We baked all night, and in the morning the soldiers started for Baltimore, well provided with provisions. They slept in the neighboring houses and barns. Couriers, carrying messages between the seat of war in Canada and the headquarters at Washington, changed horses at this tavern. They rode day and night—some going one way and some the other. The mail was also brought on horseback, and after the war, the postman came along carrying a banner on which was inscribed 'Peace.' That night there was a great time at the old tavern."

During the early settlement of this county, swindlers were as wide-awake and as successful as they are now-a-days, though quite of a different character, as little was then known of lightning rods or windmills. Rev. Dr. Dady, who came to this country with the Hessians during the revolution, lived in the "mountainous parts" of what is now Adams county. When the sacerdotal robes were no longer subservient to his avaricious views, he laid them aside and assumed the character of a physician. Clayton Chamberlain was a neighbor of Dr. Dady's. Rice Williams, a New Englander, and John Hall, a New Yorker, came to the house of Chamberlain in July, 1797. They told Chamberlain that his house was haunted and that he was born with spiritualistic gifts, and they would show him a spirit. In the evening, they went into a field, and Williams drew a circle on the ground, after which they had several interviews with the spirit. Williams told him that the spirit knew of a treasure, which it was permitted to discover to eleven men, who must be "honest, religious and sensible, and neither horse jockeys nor Irishmen." Each candidate received a sealed paper, containing certain "power." On the night of the 18th of Aug., 1797, the following instructions for the committee were received from the spirit. "Go on, do right, and prosper, and the treasure shall be yours. \* \* Take care of your 'powers' in the name and fear of God, our protector; if not, leave the work. There is a great treasure—4,000 pounds apiece for you." In consequence of these directions, Abraham Kephart waited on Dr. Dady, by order of the committee, and paid him \$36 and 3 bushels of oats for 3 ounces of his "eliximer." Yost Liner gave the doctor \$121 for eleven ounces of the stuff. The company soon increased to thirty

members, all of whom were miserably duped by the wily doctor. This gang of swindlers was prosecuted, and found guilty of "cheating and defrauding by means of pretended spirits, certain circles, brown powder, and other compositions called mineral eliximer." The doctor was fined ninety dollars, and sentenced to two years confinement in the penitentiary.

LETTER OF THOMAS BARTON.\*

*Reading Township, (Adams co.) Aug. 21, 1756.*

HONORED SIR:

I send your Honor the enclosed petition, at the solicitation of a great number of people. The complicated distresses of these poor creatures are beyond expression. What few inhabitants remained in Cumberland are daily flying from thence; so that in three or four days it will be totally relinquished.

Marsh creek is now the frontier, and such a panic has seized the hearts of people in general, that unless we have soon some favorable turn in our affairs, I am afraid that the enemy need not long be at the pains to dispute a claim to these two counties.

I hope your Honor will pardon this freedom, and do me the justice to believe that I am, with gratitude and truth,

Your Honor's most obedient and humble servant,

RICHARD PETERS, Esq.

THO. BARTON.

Many of the settlers on Marsh creek had made their settlement on lands that had been surveyed, or set apart for a Proprietary manor. As the lands were wild, unimproved, and were the property of the Proprietary, remote from the settlements on a frontier, the settlers might readily suppose that, like all the other lands, not appropriated by settlers, they were open to settlement. Mr. Peters, as Secretary of the Proprietary, with some assistants, in 1743, went into this settlement, to survey the manor lines, which would include the settlements and improvements of a number, who, for years, had been expending their money, time, and labor, in clearing and improving their supposed homesteads. The settlers, in considerable numbers, forbade the Proprietary agents to proceed with the survey, and on their persisting, broke the Surveyor's chain, and compelled the party to retire. The settlers were prosecuted, but submitted, and accepted leases for a time, and purchased the lands before the leases expired, to the satisfaction of the parties interested.

Upon these settlers devolved the perilous duty of defending the whole settlement from the Indian incursions and ravages in the wars which followed Braddock's defeat, in 1755. The massacre and dispersion of the inhabitants of the Kittochtinny valley, made Marsh creek settlement a frontier, and as the Indians crossed the Kittochtinny valley and its mountains they both massacred, as well as carried off captive many of its inhabitants. They organized themselves into military companies, and in concert with the inhabitants of the Kittochtinny valley, pursued the In-

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\*This letter, and the following matter came to hand after the account of Marsh Creek settlement had been printed.

dians, in their retreats in the western mountains; whilst some of them formed a part of that brave and successful expedition, under the command of Col. Armstrong, which attacked and captured the Indian fort and town of Kittanning, on the Allegheny river, in 1756. The men who had resisted Proprietary agents periled their lives in a distant campaign, across the mountains, to attack the Indians and their French Allies, and defend the land and province of Pennsylvania, against the invasions and devastation of the enemy, whilst the agents and favorites of the same Proprietary, with few exceptions, took care to keep themselves at a safe distance from the enemy and dangers. These resolute settlers held on to their lands, as a permanent abode for their families, and when the war of the Revolution broke out, more willing or brave hearts, and higher patriotic feeling, were not to be found in the colonies.

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### THE FORMATION OF ADAMS COUNTY.

The subject of a division of the county of York was agitated as early as 1790, and soon eventuated in a spirited controversy between the inhabitants of the lower end and those of the upper end. The county was large, and the distance from the upper end to the county seat very great. There had always been a jealousy between the Irish and the Germans from the time the former were promised the fertile lands of the latter provided they were removed. They differed in language and habits as well as in politics. At the first election held in York county, in October, 1749, a fight occurred between the adherents of Hans Hamilton, candidate for Sheriff from the upper end, and those of Richard McAllister, the candidate of the Germans of the lower end. The Irish were driven from the polls, and McAllister had an overwhelming majority, but Hamilton, being a friend of the Executive, was commissioned as Sheriff of the county of York, and continued such until Oct. 10th, 1752.

After ten years of agitation, during which "long and ardent debates ensued, essays for and against the division were published and industriously circulated," the Legislature passed an act, Jan. 22d, 1800, dividing Adams county from the western part of York. The commissioners appointed by Gov. Thomas McKean to mark and run the line, were Jacob Spangler, deputy surveyor of York county, Samuel Sloan, deputy surveyor of Adams county, and Wm. Waugh. The county is bounded on the west by Franklin county, on the north by Cumberland, on the east by York, and on the south by the State of Maryland, and is included within the following borders: "Beginning in the line of Cumberland county, where the road from Carlisle to Baltimore leads through Trent's Gap; thence along the said road to Binder's; thence a straight line to Conowago Creek, opposite the mouth of Abbott's run; thence along the line of Manheim and Berwick townships westwardly, until it strikes the road leading from Oxford to Hanover town; and from thence a due south course until it strikes the Ma-



ryland line; thence along the Maryland line to the line of Franklin county; thence along the line of Franklin and Cumberland counties to the place of beginning." The area is twenty-four by twenty-seven miles, containing five hundred and thirty-one square miles; three hundred and thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and forty acres of land, of which over fifty-six thousand, one hundred and thirty-three acres are in forest. The population in 1800 was 13,172; in 1810, 15,152; in 1820, 19,370; in 1830, 21,329; in 1840, 23,044; in 1850, 25,981; in 1860, 28,006; in 1870, 30,315; in 1880, 32,476.

The first Court of Quarter Session for the new county was held on the second Monday of June, 1800, before William Gilleland, John Agnew, and William Scott, Esqs., Associate Judges, &c. Nicholas Gelwick, High Sheriff for the county of Adams, attended. The list of constables were called as follows: Berwick, Jacob Noel; Mountpleasant, Joseph Lindsay; Mountjoy, Samuel Adair; Cumberland, Emanuel Ziegler; Heidelberg, Jacob Trine; Hamiltonban, Henry Ferguson; Reading, Valentine Hollinger, (who served until his death, 1845); Straban, S. M. Reed; Franklin, Chas. Good; Huntingdon, John Weirman; Menallen, Daniel Rice; Tyrone, Nicholas Wertz; Germany, Martin Hoffman.

The following were Grand Jurors at a Court of Quarter Sessions held on Monday, Aug. 4th, 1800: Alex. Russell, Walter Smith, John Dickson, James Beier, Geo. Lassells, David Scott, Thomas Abbott, Peter Ickes, Robert Doyle, Jacob Wertz, Alex. Cobean, Henry Kuhn, Wm. Baily, Samuel Russell, Henry Walter, Nicholas Deitrich, Robert Campbell, Jacob Greenamayer, Alex. Irwine. John Lees, Wm. Miller. At the same time, the following persons were appointed overseers of the poor: Cumberland, Adam Black, James Sweeney; Hamiltonban, Robert Ray, Thomas Merideth; Liberty, Barnabas McSherry, John Adcur; Franklin, Nicholas Peasecker, Chas. Schisler; Menallen, John Wright, Henry Potter; Tyrone, Wm. Walker, John Duffield; Huntingdon, John Muntorff, Benj. Wireman; Reading, Jacob Brough, John Vance; Berwick, John Null, Peter Marshall; Straban, Robert Graham, John Graft; Mountpleasant, Nicholas Sheely, Cornelius Lott; Mountjoy, Francis Allison, Jesse McAllister; Germany, Joseph Stealy, Leonard Seitzinger.

Among the overseers of the Poor appointed for the several townships March 26th, 1750, were the following for the townships now in Adams county: Cumberland, John M'Farren, David Porter; Tyrone, Robert McIlvaine, Finley M'Grew; Straban, David Turner, James Stevenson; Menallen, John Gilliland, John Lawrence; Hamiltonban, James Agnew, Wm. Waugh; Mountjoy, James Hunter, Wm. Gibson; Germany, Jacob Koontz Smith, Peter Little; Mountpleasant, Wm. Block, Alex. M'Carter; Huntingdon, Isaac Cook, Archibald M'Grew; Reading, Wm. Wilson, Matthias Maloon.

The following townships, now of Adams county, were formed before York was separated from Lancaster county: Huntingdon, Reading, Tyrone, Straban, Menallen, Cumberland, Hamiltonban, Mountjoy, Germany, Mountpleasant and Berwick.

The South Mountain sweeps around the northern and western boundaries, which, with Abbott's run on the east, are the only natural boundaries. South Mountain is the principal eminence—the first great chain of hills west of the seaboard—the spurs of which rise from one thousand to twenty-one hundred feet above the level of the sea. Round, Wolf's, Spangler's, Culp's, Harper's, and the Pigeon Hills, are among the other elevations. Through the central part of the county "trap dykes" occur, which are upheavals of some great revulsion of nature, and are composed of "Syenitic rocks." The rocks of the mountains are principally silicious sandstones, while the hills and valleys are composed of blue, red and green shales and gray sandstones. Limestone abounds in Oxford, Conowago, Germany, Union and Mountpleasant townships; copper has also been found, and now and then rumors of gold and silver are heard, but the kind of gold that has made an El Dorado out of Adams county, is a "peculiar mixture of lime and red shale."

The southern and middle sections of the county are drained by Rock and Marsh Creeks, and the northern and eastern parts by the sources of the Conowago—Latimore, Bermudian, and Opossum Creeks. The union of Marsh and Rock Creeks, near the Maryland line, constitutes the Monocacy River, which goes to the Potomac. The Conowago Creek rises south of Green Ridge, and receives in its course Opossum Creek, Plum run, Miley's run, Beaver dam run, Brush run, Swift run, Little Conowago, Deep run and Beaver Creek, and running north and northeast, enters York county between Paradise and Washington townships, and empties into the Susquehanna. The Bermudian rises in Cumberland county, runs through Tyrone, Huntingdon and Latimore townships, receives in its course Latimore and Muddy Creeks, and empties into the Conowago in York county.

The railroad facilities in the county, are the Gettysburg branch of the H. J., H. & G. R. R., and the East Berlin Branch Railroad, built in 1878 and 1879. Surveys on the Gettysburg Railroad were made as early as 1850. The road was opened to travel as far as New Oxford in 1858, and to Gettysburg in 1859. The Littlestown Railroad, passing through the southern portion of the county, was built about the same time. There is also an unfinished railroad (the Gettysburg Extension) which was designed as a connecting link between the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad at York, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal near Williamsport, Md. Over half a million dollars were spent in grading this road, when it was abandoned. From its circuitous route, it has been styled the "Tape Worm." A number of Turnpikes pass through the county: one from Hanover to East Berlin; another from Carlisle to Hanover by way of Petersburg; the Chambersburg and Baltimore pike; the Gettysburg and York pike; and one from Gettysburg to Mummasburg.

In 1740, there was surveyed for the use of the proprietors of Pennsylvania, a large tract of land in what is now Adams county, which was called the "Manor of Maske." This tract was nearly six miles wide and



about twelve miles long. The southern line was near Mason and Dixon's, and the northern between Mummasburg and Arendtsville. The Manor covered Gettysburg, Mummasburg, Seven Stars, almost all of Cumberland township, nearly the whole of Freedom, part of Highland, "the southeast corner of Franklin, the southern section of Butler, the western fringe of Straban," and a strip of Mountjoy, and was separated by a narrow strip from "Carroll's Delight." Previous to 1740, many settlements had been made on this tract, and some dispute arose concerning the title. A compromise, however, was effected in 1765, through the agency of Wm. McClellan, when the boundaries of the manor were marked, "and a list of the names of the first settlers, with the date of their settlement, was returned to the land office, to prove the incipency of their titles."

The section of country around Fairfield is known as the "Carroll Tracts"—upper and lower—or "Carroll's Delight." These were large tracts, containing about 5,000 acres, which were surveyed under Maryland authority, April 3d, 1732, and patented Aug. 8th, 1735, to Charles, Mary and Eleanor Carroll.

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#### SCHOOLS IN ADAMS COUNTY.

The schools of Adams county prior to 1800, were few and for the most part inferior. About 1747, Michael Schlatter established a school at Christ Church, in Union township. German was exclusively taught in the first schools. An English school was opened in East Berlin, 1769, by Robert John Chester. The first classical school was established in Gettysburg about 1773, by Rev. Alex. Dobbin, who owned a large tract of land known as the "Dobbin Farm." This school gained a wide reputation "for breadth and thoroughness of instruction," says Mr. A. Sheely, Superintendent of Public Schools in Adams county, from whose report of 1877, we make these extracts. This school was discontinued in 1801. An Industrial school was opened in Gettysburg, May 4th, 1801, by Anne Cory, who taught "Sewing, Flowering," &c. By the united efforts of the citizens, an English school was started in Gettysburg in 1803, with sixty-four scholars. Robert Horner was the first teacher. The building was of logs, "small, dingy, and poorly furnished." The "Gettysburg Academy" was established by act of legislature, March 19th, 1810, and an appropriation of \$2,000 made, half of the sum to be applied in the erection of a suitable building, and the other half to compensate "a teacher or teachers for the gratuitous instruction of a number of indigent children, not exceeding four, that may, at any time, apply for admission to said school." The first teacher was Samuel Ramsay, A. M. The institution becoming involved in debt, the Legislature, March 24th, 1817, repealed the first part of the act of March 19th, 1810, relating to the investment of the \$1,000 for the use of the school, and directed the trustees to apply said fund to the liquidation of the debt. Rev. David McConaughy assumed charge of the school in 1820. The academy was purchased in 1829 by Rev. Dr. Schmucker, who converted it into a preparatory department, under the

title of the Gettysburg Gymnasium. Rev. David Eyster purchased the Academy in 1856, and established a Female Institute.

The "Gettysburg Female Academy" was started in 1830, principally through the liberality of Mary and Catharine Lackey—Rev. J. H. Marsden being the first teacher.

An English Classical School was established in Gettysburg in 1840, by Herman Haupt.

The "Hunterstown English and Classical Academy" was organized in the central part of the county in 1851, principally through the efforts of Rev. I. N. Hays, then Presbyterian pastor at Hunterstown.

The public school system met with great opposition in Adams county, and required much tact and prudence on the part of its friends to save it from defeat. At the first joint convention of County Commissioners and Directors, held in Gettysburg, Nov. 4th, 1834, only seven townships voted to accept the school law. The county superintendents were, David Wills, Esq., elected June 5th, 1854; W. Lee Campbell, May 4th, 1857; J. Kerr McIlhenny was commissioned Sept. 1st, 1858, and John Ellis in Oct. of the same year, and elected in May, 1860. In May, 1863, Mr. Aaron Sheely was elected and reelected in 1866. J. Howard Wert was elected in May, 1869, and upon his resignation, P. D. Hankey assumed the office. Mr. Sheely was reelected in May, 1872, again in 1875, and also in 1878. He is an energetic and competent superintendent, and the schools under his supervision are attaining a high degree of perfection. Educational meetings were occasionally held from 1834 until the county Institute law went into effect, since which time the county Institutes are regularly held, and aid greatly the advancement of education.

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## GETTYSBURG:

ITS CHURCHES, COLLEGE AND SEMINARY, BATTLE, NATIONAL CEMETERY, &c.

Gettysburg, the county seat of Adams county, is situated in a beautiful plain, between two ridges,—Seminary Ridge on the west, and Cemetery Hill on the southeast,—and lies in the middle of a district, which with its low hills and fertile valleys, has been termed the Piedmont of the Atlantic watershed, probably because it forms the foot of the South mountains, between which and the sea there are no other great elevations. The town was laid out about 1780, became the county-seat of Adams in 1800, and was incorporated in 1807. It is rather in the southern part of Cumberland township, between Marsh and Rock creeks, nine miles north of the Maryland line, fifty-two miles from Baltimore, one hundred and eighteen from Philadelphia, and thirty-five from Harrisburg: latitude  $39^{\circ} 49' 18''$ , longitude  $0^{\circ} 14'$  west from Washington, and longitude  $77^{\circ} 17'$  west from Green-

wich. The population of Gettysburg in 1830, was 1,473; the present population is 2,814. When the division of the county was first agitated in 1790, James Cunningham, Jonathan Hoge, and James Johnston were appointed commissioners to fix upon a site for the county-seat. They selected a tract belonging to Garret Van Orsdal, in Straban township, "between the two roads leading from Hunter's and Gettys' towns to the brick house, including part of said road." The subject was again agitated in 1791, when Rev. Alex. Dobbin and David Moore were appointed trustees for the county of Adams, "with full powers, for them or their survivors, to take assurances of all offers for the payment of money, or the conveyance or transfer of any property, in trust for the use of erecting public buildings in the town of Gettysburg." On the 24th of January, 1799, Gen. James Gettys deeded to these trustees two hundred quit rents and a lot for a "gaol," upon the condition that the seat of justice be established at Gettysburg. The following deed of Gettys to Dobbin and Moore, and that from them to the County Commissioners upon the fulfillment of the condition made by the first, are taken from a recent number of the Gettysburg *Compiler*, where they appeared under the signature of "H. J. S.":

*This Indenture*, made the twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, between James Gettys of Gettystown, Cumberland township, in the County of York and State of Pennsylvania, and Mary his wife, of the one part, and the Rev'd. Alex'd. Dobbin and David Moore, Sen'r., of the township, county and State aforesaid, of the other part, *Witnesseth* that John Penn, Junior, and John Penn, Esquires, late proprietaries of Pennsylvania, had for the consideration therein mentioned, granted, bargained, sold, aliened and confirmed unto the said James Gettys, a certain plantation or tract of land, (part of a larger tract known by the name of Manor of Maske,) lying and being situate in the county of York, aforesaid, *Beginning* at a post on the side of the York road, thence crossing the same, and extending by Samuel Gettys' land, north nineteen degrees, west seventy-two perches to a post, thence south eighty-three and half, west seventy-two perches to a post, in the side or near Black's Gap road, thence by the said Samuel Gettys' land south seventy-one degrees and three-quarters, west forty perches to a post, thence fifty-one degrees and an half west, seventy-seven perches and seven-tenths of a perch, re-crossing the said York road to a post, in the side of the same, thence by the Rev'd. Alex'd. Dobbin's land, south sixty degrees, east thirteen perches and a-half to a white oak stump, thence south forty-nine degrees one hundred and forty-nine perches to a white oak, thence extending by Robert Scott's land, north forty degrees east, re-crossing the said Black's Gap road, fifty-eight perches to a black oak stump, thence north twenty-five degrees, east sixty-three perches and an half to a black oak, and north forty-one degrees east eight perches to the place of beginning, *Containing* one hundred and sixteen acres and the usual allowance, together with all and singular the ways, woods, waters, water-courses, and whatsoever thereunto belonging, or in any ways appertaining, *To Have and to Hold* to the said James Gettys, his heirs and assigns forever, as in and by the said recited indenture, recorded at York, for the county of York, in Book D. D., page 505, &c., reference thereunto being had it will be more fully and at large appear; and whereas the said James Gettys has laid out two hundred lots, in the form of a town, which



is known by the name of Gettystown, a considerable number of which are improved upon, reserving to himself and to his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, the yearly ground rent of seven shillings and six pence upon each and every lot laid out as aforesaid, to be paid on the tenth day of January, each and every year; and whereas, also it is in contemplation by the legislature now assembled, to divide the county of York, and also to fix upon a suitable place for the seat of justice, for the new county, *Now Know Ye*, that for and in consideration of the advantage which we may derive from the increase in value of the remainder of our property by Gettystown being fixed upon for the seat of justice, we, for ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, do bargain, sell, assign, transfer and set over unto the said Alexander Dobbin and David Moore, Sen'r., their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, the following property in trust for, and to the only proper use and behoof of the said county, so to be erected, viz., all our right, title, interest and claim whatsoever, of, in and to the ground rent aforesaid, which may accrue after the fourth day of Jan'y. 1779. And also, our right, title, interest and claim to a suitable lot of ground for the purpose of building a Gaol thereon, *To Have and to Hold* the ground rent above mentioned, and lot of ground with its appurtenances, unto the said Alexander Dobbin and David Moore, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, in trust as aforesaid, forever, on condition that Gettystown aforesaid be fixed as the seat of justice. And the said James Gettys and Mary, his wife, for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, doth promise, grant and agree to and with the said Alexander Dobbin and David Moore, Sen'r., their heirs and assigns, by these presents, that the said Alexander Dobbin and David Moore, Sen'r., their heirs and assigns, shall and lawfully may from time to time, and at all times hereafter, peaceably and quietly have, hold, use, occupy, possess and enjoy the said rent and lot of ground, with its appurtenances, in as full and ample a manner as we ourselves now enjoy the same interest as aforesaid, hereby granted or intended to be granted, without the lawful let, suit, trouble, hindrance or molestation of the said James Gettys and Mary, his wife, or either of them, their or either of their heirs, executors &c., or of any other person or persons whatsoever, by or with their or either of their acts, means, consent, privity or procurement. *In Witness* whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

JAMES GETTYS [LS.]

MARY GETTYS [LS.]

The deed was signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of James Dickson, and Henry Hoke, and acknowledged before A. Russell (father of Hon. S. R. Russell.)

*This Indenture*, made the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, between the Rev'd. Alexander Dobbin and David Moore, Senior, of Cumberland township, in the county of Adams, and State of Pennsylvania, of the one part, and Robert McIlhinny, Jacob Greenamire and David Edie, Commissioners of taxes, &c., for the time being, in and for the said county of Adams, in the State aforesaid, of the other part, whereas the Honorable John Penn, Jun'r., and John Penn, Esquires, late proprietaries of Pennsylvania, by indenture under their hands and seals, duly executed, bearing date the seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, for the consideration therein mentioned, did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto James Gettys and to his heirs and assigns forever, a certain tract of land, being part of Mask Mannor, situate in Cumberland township aforesaid, containing one hundred and sixteen acres and allow-

ance of six per cent. for roads, &c., as in and by the said in part recited indenture, recorded at York, for the county of York, in Book D. D., page 505, reference thereunto being had may more fully and at large appear; and whereas the said James Gettys did lay out, on the land aforesaid, two hundred lots, in the form of a town, which is known by the name of Gettystown, a considerable number of which are improved upon, reserving to himself, and to his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, the yearly ground rent of seven shillings and six-pence upon each and every lot laid out as aforesaid, to be paid on the tenth day of January, each and every year; and whereas, also it being in contemplation by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at that time to divide the county of York, and to fix on a suitable place for the seat of justice in the new county, the said James Gettys and Mary, his wife, by indenture under their hands and seals, duly executed and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of your Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, for the consideration therein mentioned, viz., the advantage which they might derive from the increase in value of the remainder of their property by Gettystown being fixed on, for the seat of justice, did grant, bargain, sell, assign, transfer and set over under unto the said Alexander Dobbin and David Moore, (party hereto) and to their heirs, executors and assigns, in trust for and to the only proper use and behoof of the said new county, so to be erected, all their right, title, interest and claim whatsoever, of, in and to the ground rent aforesaid, which might accrue after the tenth day of January, 1799. And also their right, title, interest and claim to a suitable lot of ground, for the purpose of building a Jail thereon, all on condition that Gettystown aforesaid should be fixed on as the seat of justice, as in and by the said in part recited indenture, recorded at Gettysburgh, in the office for recording of deeds in and for the county of Adams, in Book A., vol. 1, page 66, reference being thereunto had may more fully and at large appear; and whereas, the Honorable the legislature of Pennsylvania, by a law enacted the twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, did divide the said county of York, and erect part thereof into a separate county, to be called and known by the name of Adams county, and did also therein fix upon Gettysburgh aforesaid, as the seat of justice, in and for the said newly erected county, *Now This Indenture Witnesseth*, that the said Alexander Dobbin and David Moore, in pursuance of the trust reposed in them, and also for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings, to them in hand paid by the said Robert McIlhinny, Jacob Greenamire and David Edie, at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, assigned, transferred and set over, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, assign, transfer and set over unto the said Robert McIlhinny, Jacob Greenamire and David Edie, commissioners as aforesaid, and to their successors in office forever, all their right, title, interest, use, possession, property claim, and demand whatsoever, of, in and to the yearly ground rents, and lot of ground so conveyed to them in trust as aforesaid, *To Have and to Hold* the ground rents and lot of ground before mentioned, with their appurtenances as the same are before described, mentioned or intended so to be, unto the aforesaid Robert McIlhinny, Jacob Greenamire and David Edie and to their successors in office, for the time being, to the only proper use, benefit and behoof of the said Robert McIlhinny, Jacob Greenamire and David Edie and their successors in office, in trust for the sole and only benefit and advantage of the said county of Adams forever. And the said Alexander Dobbin and David Moore, for themselves and their heirs, do covenant, promise and grant to and with the said Robert McIlhinny, Jacob Greena-

mire and David Edie and their successors in office, by these presents, that the said Alexander Dobbin and David Moore and their heirs, the said described ground rents and lot of ground, hereby bargained and sold with the appurtenances unto the said Robert McIlhinny, Jacob Greenamire and David Edie and to their successors in office, against them the said Alexander Dobbin and David Moore, and their heirs, and against all and every person or persons whomsoever lawfully claiming the same, or any part thereof, by, from or under them or any or either of them, shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents, as and for the same estate of inheritance which they had, or held therein, in trust as aforesaid and for no other or greater whatsoever. *In Witness* whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals, dated the day and year first above written.

ALEXANDER DOBBIN [LS.]

DAVID MOORE [LS.]

Witnessed by James Russell and Mary Russell; acknowledged before A. Russell; and recorded by James Duncan.

In the early part of the present century, Gettysburg was noted for its extensive carriage manufactories, of which we find the following account in Rupp's history of five counties: "Previous to 1818, not a saw was drawn, not a plane pushed, neither auger nor wimble turned, a burnisher or a paint brush used, by the hand of a coachmaker in Gettysburg. In that year, an old shed was occupied as a shop, and in which two hands were engaged in making repairs to old stages; depending exclusively upon repairing and now and then a new stage, for support. For two years the proprietor had to twist and screw to get ahead—and withal, failed in his enterprise. Soon, however, another attempt was made; and in 1830, there were no less than ten or twelve shops, great and small, in successful operation, giving at the different branches connected with the business, employment to 130 workmen." The amount of work then sold was not much short of \$40,000, annually.

Gettysburg is distinguished for its institutions of learning—the Theological Seminary and Pennsylvania College—and above everything else, for the Battle which was fought here on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of July, 1863, for which the eloquent Kilpatrick styles it "the Salvation of the Union." Hundreds of visitors—soldiers, statesmen and tourists—from all parts of the Union, come to see the memorable Battle-field of Gettysburg, on which no expense or labor has been spared in restoring, as far as possible, its appearance after the conflict, and on which has been erected a fine observatory. The Soldiers' National Cemetery, too, is one of the principal and most attractive points of interest to the sight-seer. Gettysburg has a fine court house, many imposing buildings and residences, and compares favorably in every respect with its sister towns throughout the State. Amid the destruction and revolution of ages, Gettysburg itself may be blotted out of existence, but its name will remain on the pages of history until time shall be no more.



## THE REFORMED CHURCH.

BY REV. M. KIEFFER, D. D.

This church holds to the faith of the Reformers of Switzerland and of the Palatinate of Germany, as symbolized in the Heidelberg Catechism, which was published and came to have confessional authority in the year of our Lord 1563. It united as one great family all the Reformed Churches of Germany, of Switzerland and Holland, and is also held in high esteem by other evangelical denominations of Christians.

When our forefathers came to this new world from Europe they brought their Bibles and their confessions of faith with them. They were a Christian people, and heartily welcomed the first missionaries that the church sent across the waters to see after their spiritual interests. The missionaries at first were few for so large a field. They usually organized congregations wherever they went, and then would visit them as often as they could until regular pastors could be settled over them. Sometimes many years elapsed before this could be accomplished. Thus the real history of many of our congregations is older than the written history. Hence there is but little doubt that the Reformed congregation in Gettysburg is older than the documentary evidence makes it appear. According to this, as carefully wrought out by Rev. W. R. H. Deatrich, (the predecessor of the present pastor,) the congregation was formally organized and placed under the pastoral care of Rev. George Trolldenier in the year 1790. This divine was a graduate of the University of Halle, in Germany, and of the Divinity School in the free city of Bremen. He was a man of great ability and extensive usefulness. Under his ministry, St. Mark's church, three and a half miles from town, was built, which is still a part of the Gettysburg charge. The two interests, it seems, were one from the beginning. The town congregation then worshiped in a log school house on High street. Yet the membership increased in numbers until 1794, when their esteemed pastor was called away to Baltimore.

Rev. John C. Gobrecht, then living in Hanover, took the spiritual oversight of this congregation as a sort of supply, in connection with a number of other congregations. This relation continued till the year 1800. Rev. Ludwig Lebrecht Hinsch, living near Bendersville, then supplied the congregation until the year 1807. At this time, Rev. Frederic Rahouser was licensed as a minister of the Gospel, ordained and installed as pastor of this and several other congregations. He resided in Emmitsburg; yet his labors in Gettysburg were greatly blessed. The old log school house was soon found to be too small to hold the people, and the court house was secured by them as a place of worship; but soon this also was found to be too small. Accordingly in 1803 the congregation resolved to unite with the St. James Lutheran congregation in the erection of a church building, which resulted, after long and continuous effort on both sides, in the completion, in the year 1814, of the "Union brick church," located on the corner of High and Stratton streets. The dedication took place Sun-

day, Oct. 16th, 1814. Owing doubtless to the difficulty of securing money in those days, the high and beautiful steeple was not completed until 1821—the only steeple, by the way, that has ever adorned a church in Gettysburg.

In 1815, Rev. John Wm. Runkel became the successor of Rev. Ra-houser as the regular minister in the pastoral charge. This pastoral relation continued fifteen years, and was characterized by the growth and prosperity of the congregation. Rev. Runkel kept a journal to which we are indebted for the traditions gathered up in this brief sketch. It is to be found in the library of the late Dr. John Runkel, who died in this place. In the hands of a Dr. Schaff, or a Dr. Harbaugh, it would furnish material for an interesting book.

Up to this time the services in the union church were conducted wholly in the German language. That was a church! It had a steeple with bells in it, of clear, full sound; and better still, it actualized the true idea of Christian worship. Rev. David Bossler succeeded Rev. R. and labored successfully in this field for six years. During this time the stream of German church-life flows on without any disturbance of its pure waters. But now there comes to be a demand for English preaching. A new order of things is commenced. The next minister must be able to preach in both the German and English languages. Gettysburg becomes the centre of a new pastoral charge. Flohr's, Arendtsville, Bender's, and St. Mark's churches all unite with Gettysburg in securing the services of a man suited to the wants of both old and young. Two years are spent in efforts to secure a man who can preach "half German and half English," at a salary of \$400! At last Rev. Benj. S. Schneck undertakes the task. He was a fluent speaker in both languages. His services were appreciated to the amount promised. But the philosophy of Dr. Tanner being entirely unknown, and Rev. Schneck being, in potentia, a Doctor of Divinity and an Editor, he was providentially called to Chambersburg, after a residence here of only thirteen months. In so short a time, much could not be accomplished. A church record, however, is commenced, and in it becomes evident also that there will be a clashing of the German and the English elements.

The charge is now vacant from Nov. 8th, 1835, to Aug. 22, 1838. Rev. Samuel Gutelius, editor of the German church paper, is now induced to serve the congregation as a kind of supply, in connection with his duties as editor. He labors in this twofold capacity about two years. He is then relieved of the editorship and becomes the regular pastor, which relation continues from 1840 to 1843. During this time the Gettysburg congregation showed some signs of life by securing a lecture room and a vacant lot for a parsonage, (valuable property,) on High street.

May 10th, 1843, Rev. E. V. Gerhart, one of the first regular graduates of Marshall College and of the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, became pastor of the charge. But he was also intended to become a Doctor



of Divinity and a Professor—so he soon outgrew little Gettysburg. But it is evident that the five years of his ministry here inspired the congregation with new life and spirit. By this time the denominational feeling developed itself in both the Lutheran and Reformed congregations worshipping in the "union brick church." There were strifes and jarrings, which were very unpleasant to a man of refinement and culture; hence he left for a humble mission-field in Cincinnati, thence to be promoted to the highest position in the Theological Seminary of the church, which position he still fills with great credit. He was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Ziegler the same year;—a man not so cultured, but a General Jackson-like man, well suited for the work to be done. During his ministry the congregation bought out the St. James' Lutheran interest in the old union church (for \$300 and the small bell,) and erected the present spacious building in its stead. Several years were spent in great activity by both pastor and people in collecting funds for the new church. To aid in the matter, the mistake was made of selling the property in High street for \$560. The best generals sometimes make mistakes, and this was certainly one. Had that property been retained the congregation might now have a parsonage and a lecture room well located, as well as the large and comfortable church. In an incredibly short time the church was built and paid for. In 1852 the church was dedicated to the service of God, free of debt. In 1858 the Gettysburg charge was divided. Gettysburg, Flohr's and St. Mark's churches were constituted the charge, and Rev. T. P. Bucher installed as pastor—the former pastor preferring the Conowago charge. Rev. Bucher was popular in Gettysburg. In his day the "pew system" was adopted by the congregation. The building was enlarged and improved, and was rededicated in June, 1862. Rev. Bucher resigned in 1863, and removed to Dayton, Ohio.

At the "Battle of Gettysburg" the churches were all used as hospitals. The Reformed church was very much injured. The lecture-room especially was left in a sad condition. Rev. Deatrich became pastor of the charge (Flohr's being detached from it,) in the early part of 1864. His pastorate continued about nine and a half years. He was faithful and successful. He added many members to the church each year. He introduced the liturgical order of worship into the Sunday-school, which was organized with Mr. Geo. Geyer as Superintendent, in 1838. He removed to Mechanicsburg in 1873, where also his labors are crowned with success.

The present pastor, Rev. Dr. M. Kieffer, commenced his labors here in 1874. One hundred and eighteen members have been added to the town congregation and about thirty to the country charge, in the six years of his ministry; yet, as there is but little employment here for young people, there are so many removals that the actual increase of the congregation is not very large. The town congregation numbers about two hundred and fifty, and St. Mark's church about one hundred. For the most part they have but little wealth. Yet they have shown great liberality in the im-

provement of the church and grave yard at an expense of about \$800, and in the support of their pastor, who is laboring to build them up in their most holy faith. Long may these two congregations live and grow to the honor of Jehovah's great name!

### THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY REV. JOHN JAMISON.

The United Presbyterian congregation of Gettysburg was organized April 8th, 1753, by Rev. John Cuthbertson, of the Reformed Presbyterian church. In 1782, a union was consummated between the Associate and the Reformed Presbyterian churches, constituting the Associate Reformed church of North America. The congregation then became Associate Reformed, and continued in this connection until 1858, when a union was perfected between the old Associate and the Associate Reformed churches, forming what is now the *United Presbyterian church of North America*. (A few ministers and congregation of the old Associate church refused to enter the union in 1782, and kept up their organization till 1858.) The congregation in question is United Presbyterian.

The congregation originally worshiped in a log house, near Rock Creek, and about one mile northeast of where Gettysburg now stands. It was known as the Rock Creek congregation. When Adams County had been stricken off, and Gettysburg was selected as the county seat, the congregation, in 1805, erected a substantial brick building in the Borough, situated on High Street. It is still used as a house of worship.

Rev. Alexander Dobbin was their first pastor. He entered on the duties of his pastoral office in 1774, and continued faithfully to perform his duties up to the time of his death, which occurred June 1st, 1809. Rev. Charles G. McLean, D. D., was their second pastor. He was installed in 1814, and continued in this relation during a period of nearly thirty years. Rev. Robert Gracey, D. D., was their third pastor, and continued to act in this capacity for about five years. Rev. William McElwee was their fourth pastor, and remained in charge about five years. Their fifth pastor was Rev. James S. Woodburn, who remained but a short time. Their sixth pastor is Rev. John Jamison, who is still in charge.

### THE METHODIST CHURCH.

FROM A SKETCH IN "COMPILER" BY J. JEFF. MYERS.

Bishop Francis Asbury and Rev. Freeborn Garretson were probably the first Methodist ministers who visited this section. Their travels date back as far as 1783. In 1803, visits were made by Revs. Joseph Stone and Daniel Fidler. The first class was formed in 1815, but the members were few in number, of whom Rev. Hezekiah Van Orsdel, of Hunterstown, was leader. In 1818, the members were thirty in number. Mr. Van Orsdel was succeeded as leader in 1822, by Mr. Wesley Woods. Prayer and

Class meetings were at first held in a small white house on Baltimore Street, and the preaching took place in the old court house in the Square.

In 1822, the first church was built, on Middle Street, at a cost of about \$2,000. The place of burial was in the rear of the church until the organization of Evergreen Cemetery, in 1854. A Sabbath School was established in 1826, with Ezekiel Buckingham as Superintendent, and Geo. Walsh assistant. About eighty scholars were at first in attendance, with a steady increase until 1829, when other denominational schools were organized, and reduced the number of scholars. A small library was purchased in 1831, of which many books are still preserved as relics.

Rev. John Bear, Presiding Elder of Carlisle District, of which this circuit was a part, removed to Gettysburg in 1827, and remained here for about two years. For a period of forty-nine years,—from 1827 to 1876,—Gettysburg was the headquarters of this circuit, when it was made a station.

In 1835, a parsonage was purchased at the intersection of the Bonneauville road with York Street, for \$900; this was sold in 1856, for \$1,400, and the present parsonage "over the hill" procured at a cost of \$970. The present pastor is Rev. R. H. Colburn. The new church on East Middle Street was built in 1872.

The first camp-meeting was held on lands of James Brinkerhoff, on the York pike, about three miles from town, Aug. 20th, 1827, since which time camp-meetings are regularly held, and seldom fail to increase the membership. The first revival occurred during the pastorate of Revs. Thomas McGee and Jacob Doub in 1826, which resulted in the addition of about seventy-five members to the church. The following is a list of pastors of Gettysburg circuit from its organization—the first name being that of the preacher in charge, and the second that of the junior preacher:—

1827, S. Clark, Geo. Hildt; 1828, W. O. Lunsden, T. H. W. Monroe; 1829, S. Kepler, J. C. Lyon; 1830, Jonathan Monroe, Robert Crooks; 1831, Wm. Butler, Steph. Smith; 1832, Wm. Butler, J. L. Pitts; 1833, C. B. Young, J. L. Pitts; 1834, C. B. Young, J. W. Richardson; 1835, R. Bond, James Housewert; 1836, R. Bond, James Brad; 1837-38, A. Smith, T. H. Brown; 1839, Henry Furlong, John M. Jones; 1840-41, Josiah Forest, Wesley Howe; 1842, Thos. McGee, Henry Hoffman; 1843, Thos. McGee, Thos. Reese; 1844, S. McMullin, Thos. Reese; 1845, S. McMullin, Thos. Switzer; 1846-47, Thos. Taneyhill, R. S. McClay; 1848, Hor. Holland, John Thrush; 1849, H. Holland, Beverly Waugh; 1850, Jonathan Monroe, Wm. Hardin; 1851, J. Monroe, Frank Gearhart; 1852, Eph. McCollum, Samuel Smith; 1853, Eph. McCollum, R. W. Black; 1854-5, J. H. C. Dosh, Wm. Earnshaw; 1856, John Anderson, O. B. Thayer; 1857, John Bowen, A. E. Taylor; 1858, J. Bowen, M. L. Drum; 1859, H. G. Dill, J. R. Cadden; 1860, H. G. Dill, C. L. K. Sumwalt; 1861, Geo. Stevenson, C. L. K. Sumwalt; 1862, Geo. Berkstresser, G. W. Morgan; 1863, G. Berkstresser, C. W. Morgan, D. Eisenberg; 1864, S. M. L. Con-



sor, J. M. Lantz ; 1865, S. M. L. Consor, G. W. Miller ; 1866, G. W. Bouse ; 1867, G. W. Bouse, A. J. Bender ; 1868, J. B. Van Meter, J. B. Shaver ; 1869, H. C. Chester, G. A. Singer ; 1870, H. C. Chester, J. H. S. Clark ; 1871, J. B. Young, W. H. Houghtelin ; 1872-73, J. B. Young, J. Gulden ; 1874, M. L. Ganoe, T. M. Griffith ; 1875, M. L. Ganoe, A. S. Baldwin ; 1876, M. L. Ganoe ; 1877, Wm. A. Clippinger ; 1878-79, J. H. McCord.

### THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

FROM A "HISTORICAL DISCOURSE" BY REV. J. K. DEMAREST.

The first Presbyterian church building stood in the vicinity of what is now known as Black's graveyard. A considerable number of Presbyterians having already settled here in 1738, it is probable that the first church organization took place about 1740. The congregation originally worshiped in private houses until the "meeting house" was built ; this was built of logs, and had "long, low, double-sashed windows." It was built about 1747, for in May, 1765, Hance Hamilton, Robert McPherson, Samuel Eddie, and John Buchanan applied for a warrant for one hundred acres of land in Cumberland township, stating that "a meeting house was erected by said congregation on a tract of one hundred acres in the Manor of Masque about eighteen years ago, and ever since used and enjoyed by them."

Among the pastors of Upper and Lower Marsh Creek from this period, were Revs. Joseph Tate, Andrew Bay, Robert McCordie, James Lang, Joseph Rhea, Samuel Kennedy, Robert Huey, some of whom only preached for a few months. In 1775, Rev. John Black became pastor, and served for nineteen years. During his ministry, the old log church at Upper Marsh Creek was removed, and a large stone church erected about 1780. In 1800, Rev. David McConaughy accepted a call from Upper Marsh Creek and Great Conowago congregations—his ministry continuing for thirty years.

On the 6th of April, 1813, the congregation of Upper Marsh Creek resolved to sell their house of worship and remove to Gettysburg. At first services were held in the Associate Reformed church, and afterwards the use of the court house was obtained and services held there until August, 1816. The first church in town stood on the corner of Washington and Railroad streets. Rev. McConaughy resigned in 1832, and Rev. James C. Watson, D. D., became pastor. In December, 1736, it was resolved to remove the old church edifice, which from some cause had already become unsafe. The congregation worshiped in the Associate Reformed church. Nothing had been done in 1840, except a lot purchased, but "the people becoming freshly enthused, resolved, that it is expedient and necessary to erect immediately a plain, substantial church on the lot belonging to the congregation, on the corner of High and south Baltimore streets." The building was completed in 1842.

The union between this church and Great Conowago was now discon-

tinued, and Rev. Robert Johnston succeeded Dr. Watson in 1850. Rev. Geo. P. Van Wyck became pastor in 1856, and was succeeded in 1861 by Rev. H. G. Finney. Rev. Finney had spiritual charge during the battle, on the first day of which this church was converted into a hospital, and continued such for six months. Mr. Finney resigned in 1864, and was succeeded by Rev. D. T. Carnahan, who was installed June 13th, 1865, and resigned May 6th, 1867. From the summer of 1867, until the spring of 1869, the pulpit was mainly supplied by Rev. Edsall Ferrier, of Pennsylvania College. About this time, the dwelling since occupied as a parsonage, was purchased. Rev. W. H. Hillis was called in May, 1869, and resigned in January, 1872. In December, Rev. W. W. Campbell became pastor. In June, 1875, he resigned, and the present pastor, Rev. J. K. Demarest, was installed in January, 1876.

### CHRIST (EV. LUTH.) CHURCH.

FROM A "HISTORICAL DISCOURSE" BY CHARLES A. HAY D. D.

This church traces its origin directly back to the settlements of Germans who immigrated to this county over a century ago. These settlers, both Lutheran and Reformed, received their first pastoral visitations from ministers of the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations at Hanover. It is not exactly known when the first Lutheran congregation was organized in Gettysburg, but it was probably before the year 1789, at which time both denominations worshiped in an "old log school house" on the corner of High and Stratton streets. These affiliated churches made an effort in 1803 to build a larger house of worship, but for the time were not successful. After the school house became too small for the increasing congregations, they held services in the new court house, then erected. In 1811, the two congregations again determined to build themselves a new church, the corner-stone of which was laid Aug. 27th, 1812, near the corner of High and Stratton streets. The congregations were here served by Rev. John G. Grobp, of Taneytown, and after him by Rev. Breinig. The earliest church records were begun by Rev. John Herbst, and bear date 1819. Rev. Herbst was pastor until 1829. During his administration the Theological Seminary was established in Gettysburg. Rev. Charles Weyl succeeded Rev. Herbst, and Rev. F. Ruthrauff became pastor in 1832. During his pastorate the first steps were taken that led to the establishment of the second Lutheran church in Gettysburg, and at a meeting of the pew holders held Feb. 16th, 1835, the lot at present occupied by the church was selected. Rev. Benjamin Keller was installed as pastor of Christ church Dec. 4th, 1836. After his resignation in 1839, Rev. Prof. H. J. Smith acted as pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. Prof. H. L. Baugher. Dr. Baugher resigning in 1852, Rev. Dr. Schmucker officiated as pastor. In 1855, Dr. Schmucker was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Krauth, who served in that capacity until 1861, when Dr. Baugher was prevailed upon to re-assume the duties of his former pastorate. He was

pastor during the memorable days of July, 1861, when this church was the first one to be used as a hospital. Dr. Baugher resigned Jan. 4th, 1866, and the present pastor, Rev. C. A. Hay, was chosen Feb. 14th, 1866. This church is generally called the College church, as its pulpit is frequently supplied by Professors and students of that institution.

#### THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY REV. A. E. TORTAT.

The Protestant Episcopal Church "of the Prince of Peace," at Gettysburg, was started by Rev. Henry L. Phillips in June, 1875. On the 17th of December, 1876, the present temporary wooden chapel, on Carlisle street, was first used for divine service, the Rector officiating, and Rev. J. H. Marsden preaching the sermon. It is in contemplation to build a more substantial structure, at some future day, as a memorial of the heroes who fell on this battle-field, and as a thank offering to the "Prince of Peace." Rev. A. E. Tortat became pastor in January, 1880. The church wardens are the Hon. Wm. McClean and J. C. Hunt, Esq.

[On account of the illness of Rev. Dr. Steck, we have been unable to obtain a sketch of St. James Ev. Lutheran church.]

#### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

For many years the Catholics in and around Gettysburg attended divine service at Conewago Chapel, a distance of over twelve miles. They were few in number in the beginning of the present century, and not possessed of much of this world's goods, but were devoted to their religion with that characteristic devotion of Catholics the world over, which induced them, notwithstanding the distance or the inclemency of the weather, to go to Conewago "to hear mass on Sundays and holy days of obligation." The erection of the first church building was commenced about 1826, on ground given by Jacob Norbeck on Washington street. The church was built under the direction of the Superiors of Conewago Chapel—first Father Louis De Barth, then Father Matthew Leken; though it is not certain that Father De Barth visited Gettysburg often, as he left Conewago in 1828 for St. John's (now St. Alphonsus') church in Baltimore. The church was not yet completed in 1831, for on the 18th of May in that year, during a heavy thunder storm, the church was struck by lightning. "The fluid passed down the cupola and the wall of the church to the front door, marking its progress by forming a groove to the ground. A plasterer and several other workmen were prostrated, and remained unconscious for some time."

The congregation at Gettysburg, while it belonged to the Jesuits of Conewago, had no *regular* pastor. Conewago had many missions to supply—more so then than now—to which ministers were sent according to the best convenience and judgment of the Superiors. Father Michael Dougherty officiated at Gettysburg alternately with Father Leken, who

was Superior of Conewago until 1843. After him came Father Joseph Dietz, and some of the older members remember Fathers Kendler, Geo. Villiger, V. H. Barber, and F. X. Denecker as among the priests who held services in the old church at Gettysburg, between 1831 and 1850. The new brick church on High street was built under Father J. B. Cotting, in 1852. Up to this time the church was under the jurisdiction of the Jesuits, who also supplied a small congregation at Millerstown. These churches were then handed over to the Bishop of Philadelphia, and were formed, with the mountain church, into a charge—the minister being resident at Gettysburg. The congregation was now served in turn by Rev. Messer, B. A. Shorb, L. J. Miller, A. McGinnis, until 1860. Rev. Joseph A. Boll became pastor soon after the battle of Gettysburg, and as such serves yet. Gettysburg and Fairfield form the present charge—the mountain church having been later joined to the Chambersburg charge—and is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Harrisburg. A handsome parsonage was built nearly opposite the church in 1870 or 1871, and about three years ago a fine school building was erected. The name of the church is St. Francis Xavier's.

#### THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

One of the bloodiest conflicts during the War of the Rebellion, was the Battle of Gettysburg. It is almost useless, in our limited space, to attempt a readable sketch of this great battle, which of itself would fill a volume. Besides, it has been so thoroughly written up in books and periodicals, that there are few readers of history, who are not well acquainted with its every detail. And further, the scene itself is yet fresh and vivid in the recollection of every citizen of Adams county, and especially those of Gettysburg. The loss and gain to Gettysburg by this great conflict, Dr. Hay thus beautifully expresses: "Whilst the shock of battle broke its quiet slumbers, destroyed its southern trade, cut off most of the southern patronage of its literary institutions, devastated its fields and temporarily exhausted the supplies of its inhabitants, has not all this been more than compensated for by the world-wide fame into which it has been lifted—standing, as it now does, a very synonym of Patriotism—Union—Liberty!" "Gettysburg!" says a distinguished orator, "you were unfortunate and fortunate in our late war—unfortunate, in having experienced the presence and horrors of war; fortunate, in having been the spot whereon the Napoleonic Lee, at the head of his brave, well disciplined and determined army, made his last desperate effort. Here he met his Wellington, receiving from Meade a defeat that was, in its results, a Waterloo to his cause."

After the battle of Chancellorsville, in the beginning of May, 1863, Gen. Lee determined to carry the war into the North. He crossed the Potomac the first week in June and captured Hagerstown, entered Chambersburg on the 22d of the same month, and passed on through Carlisle to



near Harrisburg. Gov. Curtin now called on the citizens of Pennsylvania to arm in defence of their native State. The response was general. Major Haller addressed a public meeting in Gettysburg on Saturday, June 20th, and the same day a cavalry company was organized under Capt. Robert Bell. A company of infantry, consisting of students of the College and Seminary, was soon after formed, with Mr. Klinefelter as Captain, and proceeded to Harrisburg.

General Hooker now made every preparation to meet his antagonist. The forces of Lee were rapidly concentrated near Gettysburg. On the eve of the battle, the command of the Union army was transferred to Gen. Geo. G. Meade, who took his position on the surrounding hills. The two armies met on the 1st of July, 1863, and for three days the battle raged, reaching its climax on the third, when a confederate column headed by Gen. Pickett, made a final and desperate charge on the Union centre. The charge was met with equal bravery, and the men who made it were cut down by hundreds. Victory remained with the Union forces, and Lee was compelled to retrace his steps towards the Potomac. All that remained of the Union army at Gettysburg on the Sunday following, were the dead and wounded and a few stragglers.

The first of July was a day of triumph to the Rebels, says M. Jacobs in his *Rebel Invasion*; "the *second* ended without securing them any decided advantage—it was rather ominous of disaster. Yet they were hopeful; but the *third* closed, leaving them repulsed at every point, not only showing the futility of any further attempt to carry any portion of our lines, or of doing us any serious damage, but the probability of a disastrous result, should our men, as they feared, act on the offensive."

"The Federal losses were four thousand eight hundred and thirty-four killed, including those who died in the various general hospitals located on the field by the surgeons in charge; fourteen thousand seven hundred and nine wounded, and six thousand six hundred and forty-three missing, of whom nearly four thousand were taken prisoners, mostly from Howard's Corps in the first day's fight, making a total loss of twenty-five thousand one hundred and eighty-six."

Among the killed were, Gens. Reynolds, Vincent, Weed, Zook, Cross, and Farnsworth; among the wounded, Major-Generals Sickles, Hancock, Butterfield, Doubleday, and Birney, and Brigadier-Generals Barlow, Barnes, Gibbon, Hunt, Graham, Paul, and Willard.

"The Confederate loss was six thousand five hundred killed; twenty-six thousand wounded; nine thousand prisoners, and four thousand stragglers; making a grand total loss of over forty thousand men, besides three guns, forty-one standards, and twenty-five stands of small arms."

Among the killed were, Major-Generals Pender, and Brigadier-Generals Barksdale, Garnett and Semmes; among the wounded, Major-Generals Hood, Heath, and Trimble, and Brigadier-Generals Kemper, Scales, Anderson, and Pettigrew.



"The numerical strength of the two armies is rather difficult to determine, but it is a safe statement to put Gen. Lee's army, when it crossed the Potomac, at one hundred and five thousand men, with ninety-five thousand actively engaged; the Federal seventy-five thousand, with sixty-five thousand actively engaged."—A. SHEELY, in Dr. Egle's *History of Pennsylvania*.

What solemn thoughts must fill the mind of every one who passes over the memorable hills and through the historic plains surrounding Gettysburg? These hills and valleys—for three days an arena vaster than that of the Coliseum itself—have been drenched with the blood of many a noble Northern patriot—many a Southern hero, for whom fond parents, loving wives, and affectionate sisters, have been waiting and watching during all the past years—waiting and watching in vain. They are resting near the scene of their brave and fearful struggle—resting in the camp of the "unknown." They are dead, and by their deaths they have dedicated these hills and valleys to "Union forever."

Once this soft turf, this rivulet's sands,  
Were trampled by a hurrying crowd,  
And fiery hearts and armed hands  
Encountered in the battle-cloud.

Ah! never shall the land forget  
How gushed the life-blood of her brave—  
Gushed warm with hope and courage yet,  
Upon the soil they fought to save.

Now all is calm, and fresh, and still;  
Alone the chirp of flitting bird,  
And talk of children on the hill,  
And bell of wandering kine, are heard.

No solemn host goes trailing by  
The black-mouthed gun and staggering wain,  
Men start not at the battle-cry—  
Oh, be it never heard again!—BRYANT.

#### THE SOLDIERS NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Long after the Battle of Gettysburg, many of the dead soldiers remained insufficiently buried, and few of the graves were yet marked, in consequence of which it occurred to Gov. Curtin and some friends, among whom was Hon. David Wills, that a cemetery should be provided for the proper interment of these noble dead. After correspondence with the Governors of the different States, who greatly approved the project, David Wills was appointed agent for Gov. Curtin, and selected and purchased grounds for a cemetery. The expenses of laying out and ornamenting the cemetery were to be paid by the several States. The cemetery embraces seventeen acres, beautifully laid out in walks and squares, and adjoins Evergreen Cemetery on the Baltimore pike. The cemetery is in the form of a semi-circle, and the soldiers are interred in sections—the section of

each State being marked by a granite block. The headstones of the graves are all alike, and form a continuous line of granite blocks, having inscribed on each one the name of the soldier, the company and regiment. The following are the interments of the States in the National Cemetery :

Maine, 104; New Hampshire, 49; Vermont, 61; Massachusetts, 159; Rhode Island, 12; Connecticut, 22; New York, 867; New Jersey, 78; Pennsylvania, 534; Delaware, 15; Maryland, 22; West Virginia, 11; Ohio, 131; Indiana, 80; Illinois, 6; Michigan, 171, Wisconsin, 73; Minnesota, 52; United States Regulars, 138; Unknown dead, 979; Total, 3,564.

The bronze statue of Gen. Reynolds, who fell in the first days action, stands just inside of the entrance to the Cemetery. It is of semi-colossal size, mounted on a pedestal of granite, and fronts upon the north. "I have visited the Cemetery often," says a distinguished writer, "but never pass it without a hushed and solemn feeling, I linger in its presence with a melancholy pleasure, a reverent awe. It has such power to speak, and yet its lips are so sealed, its silence so eternal. Simple sincerity and singleness of purpose, the artist has written into that bronze face. Though battle-smoked, there is something sacrificial there, softening its severity. \* \* He stands with his field-glass in his right hand, his sword is buckled on the left. The left hand hangs easy, calm and strong by his side, and one foot is set forward with a prompt, steady, stubborn purpose of advance. \* \* You see the soldier, seemingly oblivious to the deadly patter of bullets, the crash of shell, the heavy thunder of cannon, looking, with an almost strained yet marvelously clear and searching eye, out into all the off-lying distances, behind all the hills, into the very depressions and ravines, in quest of the lurking and threatening foe. And no man of all that mighty invading host, and no rifle nor cannon they bring with them, nor plan they have formed, seems to be hid from, or lie beyond that eye's gaze."

The National Monument is situated near the semi-circle of graves. It is of light grey granite, sixty feet high, and twenty-five feet square at the base, and is surmounted by a white marble statue of the Genius of Liberty, holding in her right hand the victor's wreath, and clasping in her left the victorious sword. Four buttresses project from the angles of the pedestal, supporting four allegorical figures, representing War, History, Peace, and Plenty. "WAR is personified by a statue of an American Soldier, who, resting from the conflict, relates to History the story of the battle which this monument is intended to commemorate. \* \* HISTORY, in listening attitude, records with stylus and tablet the achievements of the field, and the names of the honored dead. \* \* PEACE is symbolized by a statue of the American Mechanic, characterized by appropriate accessories. \* \* PLENTY is represented by a female figure, with a sheaf of wheat and the fruits of the earth, typifying peace and abundance as the Soldiers crowning triumph."—A. SHEELY, in Dr. Egle's Hist. of Pa.

The work was designed by J. G. Batterson, of Hartford, Conn., and executed in Italy under the supervision of Randolph Rogers, the American

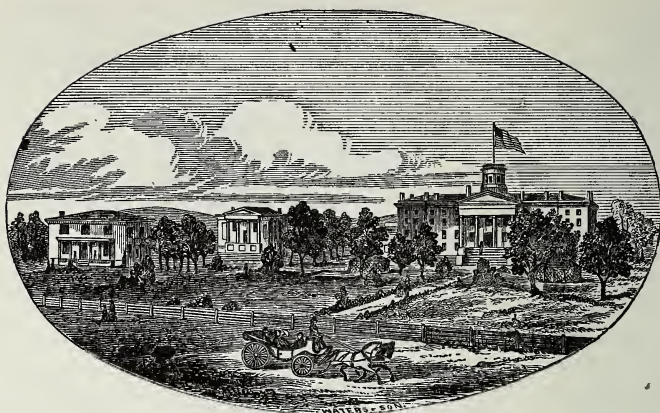
sculptor. The cost of the Cemetery, including the two monuments, was upwards of 150,000. May 1st, 1872, the Cemetery was transferred to the possession and control of the United States. It was dedicated Nov. 19th, 1863, President Lincoln making the address.

"Rest, Soldier, rest; thy warfare o'er  
 Dream of fighting fields no more;  
 Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking,  
 Morn of toil, nor night of waking."

"Yon marble minstrel's voiceless stone  
 In deathless song shall tell,  
 When many a vanished year has flown,  
 The story how ye fell;  
 Nor wreck, nor change, nor Winter's blight,  
 Nor Time's remorseless doom,  
 Can dim one ray of holy light  
 That gilds your glorious tomb."

#### THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Theological Seminary of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the U. S. was established in the year 1826, at Gettysburg, and is still in successful operation, having furnished to the Lutheran Church in this country hundreds of its most efficient ministers. The Rev. S. S. Schmucker was the first Professor. It offers every advantage for the quiet and thorough prosecution of theological studies. The full course of study is three years, and embraces all the branches of a complete theological education. The annual session begins on the last Thursday in September, and closes the fourth Thursday in June. The library of this institution is one of the most valuable collections of Theological works in this country. The Faculty and Instructors at present are the following: J. A. Brown, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Theology, Homiletics, &c.; Chas. A. Hay, D. D., Professor of Hebrew, German, Pastoral Theology, &c.; E. J. Wolf, D. D., Professor of Church History, N. T. Exegesis, &c.; J. G. Morris, D. D., LL. D., of Baltimore, Lecturer on Pulpit Elocution and the Relations of Science and Revelation; L. E. Albert, D. D., of Germantown, Pa., Lecturer (in 1881) on the Augsburg Confession; John Leyburn, D. D., of Baltimore, Lecturer (in 1881) on "Methods in Ministerial Work;" Chas. A. Hay, D. D., is chairman of the Faculty.



PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

Pennsylvania College was founded in 1832. It is situated in the north-western section of the borough limits with Washington street passing between the grounds of the College proper and those of the Preparatory Department. The site of the main building was purchased from Thaddeus Stevens, then and for some years afterwards a resident of Gettysburg. The edifice itself is "a chaste specimen of the Doric order of architecture, consisting of a centre building and two wings, with end projections. The whole length is 150 feet. The building is four stories high surmounted by an octagonal cupola 17 feet in diameter and 24 feet high, with observatory on top. The entire front of centre building is occupied by a portico consisting of four fluted columns,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, resting on abutments raised to the height of the second story. The edifice is of brick, and the whole exterior is painted white. It contains recitation rooms, chapel, halls of the literary societies, libraries, reading rooms, as well as rooms for the occupancy of students." The additional buildings, erected at intervals since the completion of the main one, are (1) the Linnæan Hall, which contains the mineralogical, botanical and zoölogical cabinets, the chemical laboratory, philosophical apparatus, and lecture room of the scientific department; (2) the Preparatory Hall, situated on Carlisle street; (3) the Astronomical Observatory; (4) McCreary Hall, or gymnasium, where the students take their physical exercise; (5) the President's residence; and (6) a double house occupied by two of the Professors. The grounds cover not less than 20 acres.

The institution started with the full curriculum of studies adopted by the best American colleges, and also added at once a course in the German language, something exceptional in the colleges of that day. This curriculum has been kept abreast with the progress of the times and now holds a deservedly high rank.

The equipment in libraries, apparatus, etc., is excellent. The libraries



contain over 20,000 volumes of well selected works ; the scientific apparatus is of modern construction and very complete for class-room instruction, and the mineralogical collection is not excelled by that of any other college in the State.

The first class was graduated in 1834, and at this date (1880) there are 639 on the alumni roll. Besides these there are about 1800 who were connected with the College for longer or shorter periods, but did not complete the prescribed course. This makes an average of at least 50 per year of those who have been sent out by this institution into the different avocations of life.

The productive endowment fund is about \$120,000. This is securely invested, and the remarkable fact appears that not one dollar of the funds that have been under the control of the Board of Trustees has been lost by bad investment.

The College is now in a flourishing condition, the present collegiate year having opened with a larger number of students than usual. The patronage is chiefly from Pennsylvania and Maryland, though many other States are ordinarily represented.

The Preparatory Department, which has been connected with the College from the time it was founded, is intended primarily to fit students for the Freshman class in the parent institution, but the course of studies pursued are also well adapted for qualifying young men for teaching in our public schools. It is claimed, indeed, by those who have had ample opportunities for judging, that the drill and instruction of this preparatory school are superior to that given in schools which are specially intended for those who purpose to make teaching their life-work. The building on Carlisle street is devoted entirely to this department.

The Board of Trustees, who have control of the general management of the College, consists of thirty-six members and is self-perpetuating. The members are elected for three years, one-third retiring each year and an equal number being elected to succeed them. They elect the professors and other instructors, enact the general laws of discipline, have charge of the buildings and other property, manage the finances, and attend to such other matters as usually devolve upon such a body. The present officers are,—David A. Buehler, Esq., *President*; John M. Krauth, Esq., *Secretary*; Mr. Alex. D. Buehler, *Treasurer*.

There is published, under the auspices of the institution, a magazine, called *The Pennsylvania College Monthly*, which is issued during the nine months of the collegiate year. It is under the editorial and business management of representatives from the faculty, alumni and students, and is zealously devoted to advancing the interests of the college in every aspect of its work. It is now completing its fourth volume and bears every evidence of being well sustained.

Pennsylvania College has a full and experienced corps of instructors. The faculty as now constituted is as follows:

## FACULTY.

M. VALENTINE, D. D., PRESIDENT. Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science.	REV. P. M. BIKLE, A. M. Oockershausen Prof. of Physics and Astronomy.
L. H. CROLL, A. M. Professor of Mathematics	E. S. BREIDENBAUGH, A. M. Conrad Prof. of Chemistry and Mineralogy
REV. ADAM MARTIN, A. M. Professor of the German Language.	M. F. TROXELL, A. B. Proctor.
HENRY E. JACOBS, D. D. Franklin Professor of the Ancient Languages.	HOLMES DYSINGER, A. B. Tutor.
JOHN A. HIMES, A. M. Graeff Professor of the English Language.	CHARLES W. HEISLER, A. B. Tutor

## ST. JAMES EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.\*

BY WM. B. MEALS.

For the early history of this church the reader is referred to the history of Christ's Church as compiled by C. A. Hay, D. D., which church is the outgrowth of St. James. The separation took place in 1835. The two congregations were served by Rev. B. Keller, as pastor. In 1839 he resigned the pastorate of Christ's Church and continued pastor of St. James' to Nov. 1851. During his pastorate steps were taken and plans inaugurated to erect a church edifice in East York street, on a lot of ground donated to the church by Hon. Geo. Smyser, (then a member), and in 1848, the building now occupied by the congregation, was completed. In 1857, Rev. P. Anstadt, of Baltimore, Md., was elected as pastor, who served to 1854. Next in rotation is Rev. R. Hill, who served to 1857. Next, Rev. J. R. Keiser, who served to 1861. Next, Rev. A. Essick, who served during the memorable battle of Gettysburg, when the church building was used as a Hospital for the sick and wounded. In 1864, he resigned, and in 1865, Rev. E. Breidenbaugh was chosen, who served as pastor to Oct. 1871, when, his health failing, he found it necessary to resign. In 1872, Rev. W. S. Heindel, (a licentiate) became pastor, but resigned the same year. In 1873, Rev. G. W. Enders, of Bridgetown, N. J., became pastor, who served to 1874, when his health became so impaired that he was compelled to resign. In 1875 Rev. D. Steck, D. D., of Middletown, Md., was chosen pastor, who has been serving the congregation acceptably ever since. It is at present in a good and prosperous condition numbering five hundred members. The Sunday School connected with it, has the honor of being the largest in the county. It is under the efficient management of G. W. Spangler, Superintendent, and J. G. Wolf, Assistant.

\*Through the kindness of Mr. Meals this sketch was prepared after the matter of the other churches was already printed. This will explain why it does not come in among the other churches.

## THE COURT HOUSE AND THE JAIL.

The Act of the Legislature creating Adams County out of part of York, was "passed 22nd of January, 1800." William McClellan, Henry Hoke, and William Hamilton were appointed to purchase a lot or lots in Gettysburg and thereupon erect a court-house and a prison. The former was built in the centre of the "public square," and the latter on East High street, where the county jail is still located. In a statement made by the building commissioners, on the 27th of January, 1804, the cost of the court-house and jail was given at \$9,802.70.

About three o'clock, on the morning of January 7th, 1850, the jail was found to be on fire, and all efforts to save it proved unavailing. Two lives were lost by the fire. John Toner died from suffocation, and Isaac Musselman's body was almost entirely consumed. Both were insane, and had been placed at the jail for safe-keeping.

The present prison was erected during the following summer, at a cost of nearly \$10,000. By reason of original defects, it has proven a costly structure to the county, but is now as secure as can be made.

The present court-house, (corner of Baltimore and West Middle Streets,) was built in 1858-9, at a cost of about \$17,000. It is a handsome, commodious, and substantial structure—probably the best for the money to be found in the commonwealth.

## GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE SPRINGS.

Gettysburg is becoming widely known for its mineral waters. The Katalysine Spring is located about one mile west of town, where a large hotel has been built, which is filled with guests from the cities during the summer months.

The temperature of the Spring remains at fifty-seven degrees Fahrenheit, while that of the springs of the mountains varies between fifty and fifty-two degrees. The management of the Gettysburg Springs Hotel under Mr. H. Yingling, and the sanitary advantage of its waters, are said to compare favorably with many of the celebrated "Spa" hotels in Europe.

The Gettysburg Katalysine Spring was discovered about the close of the war, and it was not long before its waters became widely known and highly valued for their medicinal properties. The water is shipped to all parts of the Union, and has attained quite a reputation as a specific in many diseases.

## NEWSPAPERS.

The *Adams Sentinel* was established in 1800, when the county of Adams was erected, by Robert Harper. On the death of Mr. Harper, in 1817, his son, Robert Goodloe Harper, took charge of the *Sentinel*, and continued uninterruptedly as sole editor and proprietor until 1867, when the *Sentinel* was consolidated with the *Star*. The *Star* was established in 1828, and continued under various publishers until 1867, when, on the death of Mr.

John T. McIlhenny, the then proprietor, it was purchased by Hon. Ed. McPherson and A. D. Buehler, and consolidated with the *Sentinel* under the title of the *Star and Sentinel*, the firm being Harper, McPherson and Buehler. On the death of Mr. Harper, his interest passed to the other proprietors, the present publishers being Buehler & Co.

*The Gettysburg Compiler* was started by Jacob LeFevre, in 1818, the first number appearing on the 16th of September. It continued in his hands until the 9th of April, 1839, when his son, Isaac LeFevre, took charge. He was succeeded by E. W. Stahle on the 1st of February, 1843, and on the 19th of August, 1845, the present proprietor, H. J. Stahle, came into possession. It was at first a five column paper, but four enlargements, (made by the present owner,) have increased the columns to nine to the page.

The *Compiler* was started as an advocate of Jeffersonian principles, and has unbrokenly adhered to the same faith. In thirty-five years it has never appeared as a half sheet, nor missed an issue except during the week of the battle of Gettysburg.

At various periods the *Compiler* and its proprietors have suffered for "opinion's sake," but it has now the largest circulation in its history, and enjoys an advertising patronage indicating a high popular estimate of its value in this respect.



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 Armor Frank, laborer, Water st.  
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 Andrews S R, shoemaker, York st.  
 Aughinbaugh Jacob, clerk, York st.  
 Aughinbaugh Wm, printer, York st.  
 Aughinbaugh, E, bookbinder, Middle st.  
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 Bair Emory, cashier, York st.  
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 Barr Miss Aggie, milliner, Baltimore st.  
 Bartell John, brewer, Washington st.  
 Bartell J W, brewer, Chamb'g pike.  
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 Benner Jacob, Baltimore st.  
 Benner D J, boards, Baltimore st.  
 Benner H S, merchant, boards York st.  
 Benner Oliver, farmer, Baltimore st.  
 Bentz Jacob, Ag't, Baltimore st.  
 Bentz Wm, clerk, boards Baltimore st.  
 Biklé P M, Professor, college campus.  
 Bitzenberger A, blacksmith, Chambers-  
 burg st.  
 Boblitz Peter, Ag't, York st.  
 Boll J A, minister, High st.  
 Bollinger Jacob, laborer, Washington st.  
 Bormouth J, butcher, Washington st.  
 Boury John, laborer, Baltimore st.  
 Bough John, shoemaker, Washington st.  
 Boyer Wm, Chambersburg st.  
 Briel Jacob, butcher, Washington st.  
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 Breidenbaugh Rev E, Carlisle st.  
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 Brinkerhoff Henry, tanner, Balt st.  
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 Buckmaster J, laborer, Washington st.  
 Buehler A D, druggist, Chambersburg st.  
 Buehler Geo, tinner, Baltimore st.  
 Buehler Danner, printer, boards Balt st.  
**Buehler D A**, Ed. and Pub., Balt st.  
 Buehler C H, merchant, Carlisle st.  
 Buehler Henry, tinner, York st.  
 Bushman E, painter, Breckenridge st.  
 Bushman M, High st.  
 Bushman E M, painter, Breckenridge st.  
 Bushman S, teller, Breckenridge st.  
 Bushman Joseph clerk, boards Brecken-  
 ridge st.  
 Bushman M, painter, Baltimore st.  
 Caldwell James, blacksmith, Middle st.  
 Caldwell Wm, clerk, boards Middle st.  
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**Codori S J**, butcher, York st.  
 Codori Geo, laborer, Middle st.  
 Colburn R H, minister, Baltimore st.  
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*Office No. 36 York St., Hanover, Pa.*

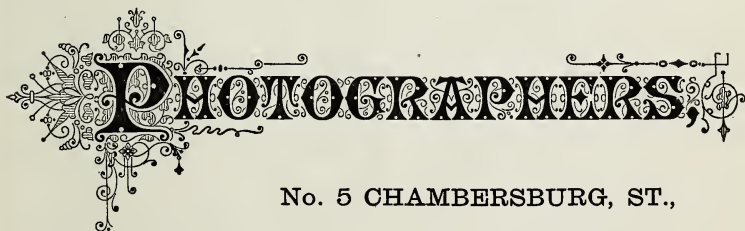
Can be found at his office night and day,  
when not professionally engaged.

**D**R. W. H. BANGE, *Surgeon Dentist*,  
respectfully informs his friends and  
the public generally, that his office is on  
Carlisle St., nearly opposite the Savings  
Bank, Hanover, where he will attend to  
all branches of his profession at one-third  
less than the usual rates, thereby enabling  
all persons to have their teeth attended to.

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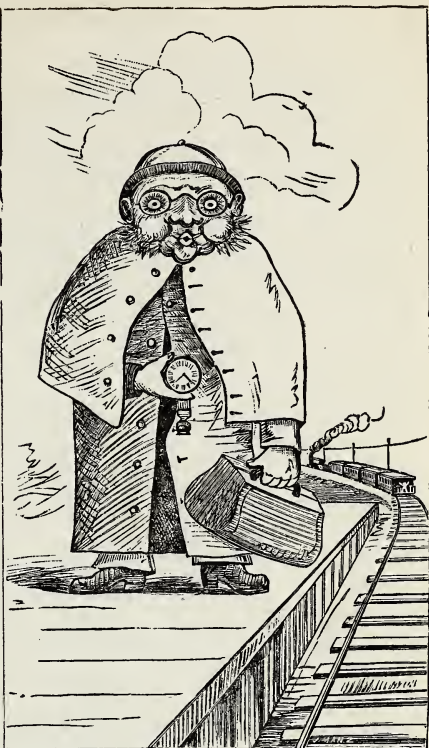
Cook S G, merchant, York st.  
 Cox E J, lawyer, Baltimore st.  
 Clay Henry, laborer, Middle st.  
 Craig E, laborer, Washington st.  
 Craig Jacob, laborer, boards Balt. st.  
 Craig John, barber, Washington st.  
 Crawford Mrs, widow, Carlisle st.  
 Crawford Mrs J, wid, Chambersburg st.  
 Crilly Michael, bill poster, Middle st.  
 Chritzman Wm, carpenter, Baltimore st.  
 Croll L H, Professor, College campus.  
 Culp John, farmer, Seminary.  
 Culp Rufus, merchant, Chambersburg st.  
 Culp Peter, cooper, Mummasburg road.  
 Culp Calvin, laborer, Chambersburg st.  
 Culp Keller, laborer, West st.  
 Culp David, plasterer, Chambersburg st.  
 Culp R, plasterer, boards Chamb'g st.  
 Culp Daniel, cabinet-maker, Balt. st.  
 Culp J H, wood-worker, Washington st.  
 Culp Henry, blacksmith, boards Wash-  
 ington st.  
 Culp C W, laborer, boards Wash. st.  
 Culp Andrew, laborer, Washington st.  
 Culp W H, blacksmith, Middle st.  
 Culp Maurice, teacher, York st.  
 Culp John, laborer, Middle st.  
 Culp Jere, undertaker, York st.  
 Culp M L, officer, York st.  
 Culp Chas, blacksmith, Middle st.  
 Currens Robert, merchant, Carlisle st.  
 Danner J B, Diamond.  
**Danner H B**, merchant, Diamond.  
 Danner J A, merchant, Diamond.  
 Deardorff Isaac, farmer, Sem. Ridge.  
 Degroff Geo, laborer, Mummasb'g road.  
 Diehl H L, M D, Middle st.  
 Delik P F, merchant, Chambersburg st.  
 Demarest J K, minister, Baltimore st.  
 Devan Mrs E, wid., Washington st.  
 Disnic Geo, laborer, Middle st.  
 Dottera Samuel, laborer, Middle st.

Dottera Wm, brickmaker, Washington  
 Dottera Carl, laborer, boards Wash. st.  
 Dougherty Geo, laborer, Union st.  
 Duce Peter, student, Washington st.  
**Duncan W A**, lawyer, Baltimore  
 Duncan Chas, student, Baltimore st.  
 Dulley Benton, Baltimore st.  
 Dustman Henry, cigar maker, Carlisle  
 Dubbs J, carpenter, Baltimore st.  
 Earnshaw Geo, clerk, Baltimore st.  
 Eckert A, merchant, Carlisle st.  
 Eckert Jacob, laborer, York st.  
 Eckert Jacob, laborer, Chambersb'g pik  
**Eckenrode C E**, dentist, High st.  
 Edwards Wm, painter, Baltimore st.  
 Eichelberger M, Chambersburg st.  
 Elder Mrs H, dressmaker, Baltimore  
 Elliot R M, merchant, Baltimore st.  
 Epley Peter, Middle st.  
 Essic Keller, laborer, Mummasb'g road  
 Erter John, laborer, Washington st.  
 Erter Adam, laborer, Breckenridge st.  
 Eyster Geo, chemist, boards High st.  
 Eyster Wm, lawyer, High st.  
 Fahnestock H, merchant, Baltimore st.  
 Fahnestock E G, merchant, Balto. st.  
 Faber Samuel, cigar maker, Middle st.  
 Faber G B, student, boards Middle st.  
 Faber Ed, cigar maker, boards Middle st.  
 Flaharty Thos, laborer, Baltimore st.  
 Flemming Samuel, laborer, Sem. Ridge  
 Flemming Rob't, laborer, Sem. Ridge.  
 Flemming A W, Middle st.  
 Fleming Wm, laborer, Stratton st.  
 Fonder Michael, merchant, Middle st.  
 Forman D S, drover, Stratton st.  
 Foulk Sam'l, blacksmith, Middle st.  
 Foulk N, blacksmith, boards Middle st.  
 Foutz Adam, laborer, College grounds  
 Freeland John, laborer, Middle st.  
 Freeman Wm, plasterer, Middle st.  
 Freeman Geo, Prof, boards Middle st.

Farmers look to your interest, and test the merits of the Conowago  
 Drain Pipe. See page facing Index.



The man who did buy a Rockford watch.  
(On board.)



The man who did not buy a Rockford watch.  
(He got left.)

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 Garlach Henry, cabinet maker, Balto. st.  
 Gallagher Wm, blacksmith, Balto. st.  
 Gallagher Wm, Jr, blacksmith, Balto. st.  
 Geiselman John, Middle st.  
 Geiselman C, constable, Middle st.  
 Geyer Henry, Chambersburg st.  
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 Gilbert Chas, coachmaker, Middle st.  
 Gilbert Hart, lawyer, boards Stratton st.  
 Gilbert J E, M D, Stratton st.  
 Gillespie J S, printer, York st.  
 Gintling Frank, carpenter, High st.  
 Green Jas, laborer, Breckenridge st.  
 Grimes J A, hotel keeper, Chambersb'g st.  
 Gruel John, merchant, Chambersb'g st.  
 Hanes H C, clerk, boards Diamond.  
 Hanes C B, hotel keeper, Diamond.  
 Hake A, butcher, Chambersburg st.  
 Hamilton M, laborer, Washington st.  
 Hamilton C, teacher, boards McClellan hotel.  
 Hanaway E, mason, Chambersburg st.  
 Happoldt J. stone cutter, High st.  
 Hardy Thos, butcher, Washington st.  
 Harnish R, clerk, boards Eagle hotel.  
 Harner, Sam'l, Reg. and Rec., Middle st.  
 Harner James, laborer, Baltimore st.  
 Harris Mrs, widow, Stratton st.  
 Harris E, fireman, boards Stratton st.  
 Hay C A, minister, Sem. Ridge.  
 Hennig John, High st.  
 Hennig Chas, saloon keeper, High st.  
 Hennig P F, baker, York st.  
 Herbst Sam'l, merchant, York st.  
 Herr G W, shoemaker, Middle st.

Herman S G, Washington st.  
 Hill J L, dentist, Chambersburg st.  
 Hill Harry, clerk, boards Chambersb'g  
 Hill Wm, boards Chambersburg st.  
 Hill J L, Jr, lawyer, boards Chambe  
 burg st.  
 Himes J A, Prof, Sem. Ridge.  
 Hoffman John, laborer, Stratton st.  
 Hoffman Philip, butcher, Chambersb'g  
 Hollebaugh B G, blacksmith, Middle  
 Hollebaugh S R, clerk, boards Middle  
**Holtzworth W D**, liveryman, Cha  
 bersburg st.  
 Holtzworth John L, blacksmith, Cha  
 bersburg st.  
 Holtzworth Geo, laborer, Middle st.  
 Homan Theo, shoemaker, Middle st.  
 Homan J, butcher, boards Chambe  
 burg st.  
 Hopkins Ed, restaurant, Carlisle st.  
 Horner Robt, M D, Chambersburg st.  
 Horner Chas, M D, Chambersburg st.  
 Horner Chas, Jr, student, Chambersb'g  
 Houck David, boards Baltimore st.  
 Houck John, Baltimore st.  
 Houser Mrs S L, Hotel, Carlisle st.  
**Huber John M**, druggist, Balto.  
 Huber Mrs, widow. Chambersburg st.  
 Hughes Wm, laborer, boards Washin  
 ton st.  
 Hunt C, conductor, Middle st.  
 Jacobs Jos, tailor, Chambersburg st.  
 Jacobs Henry E, Prof, Middle st.  
 Jackson Tipton, laborer, Washington  
 Jamison Rev. John, Washington st.  
 Johns Samuel, laborer, Washington st.  
 Johns Jonas, York st.  
 Johns Isaac, agent, Middle st.  
 Kappes Chas, tailor, Stratton st.  
 Keefauver Wm, laborer, Middle st.  
 Keefauver John, laborer, High st.

The Conowago Drain Pipes are more economical and more durable  
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Kendlehart David, shoemaker, Balto. st.	McClellan J H, Diamond.
Kendlehart Wm, clerk, boards Balto. st.	McCreary Wm, clerk, Baltimore st.
Kerr Jos, farmer, Chambersburg st.	McCleary D, liveryman, Middle st.
Kieffer Rev. M, York st.	McCleary H, barber, boards Middle st.
King Thos, tailor, Chambersburg st.	McCreary R G, lawyer, York st.
King John, mechanic, Chambersburg st.	McCullough Thos, laborer, Stratton st.
Kitzmiller W H, billiard room, R. R. st.	McCullough J, clerk, boards Chamb'g st.
Kitzmiller Jacob, lawyer, Baltimore st.	McConaughy D, lawyer, Chamb'g st.
Kitzmiller D, shoemaker, Baltimore st.	McConaughy S, student, boards Cham-
Koch John, laborer, Middle st.	bersburg st.
Koser Samuel, Washington st.	McCurdy Rob't, Middle st.
Klunk John, laborer, Breckenridge st.	McCurdy Chas, teller, boards Middle st.
Klunk J, ex-Sheriff, York st.	McCurdy John, clerk, boards Balt. st.
Krauth J M, postmaster, Baltimore st.	McDonnell Jacob, Middle st.
Kriker John, tanner, Washington st.	McElroy J, boards Chambersburg st.
Krise Calvin, boards Carlisle st.	McElroy A, painter, Middle st.
Kuhn John, laborer, Stratton st.	McGaven Miss F, dressmaker, Stratton st.
Kummerant L, merchant, Chamb'g st.	McGrew Mrs, widow, York street.
Leber R M, tanner, Baltimore st.	McGuigan D, shoemaker, Wash. st.
Lewis Henry, laborer, boards Balt. st.	McIlhenry Hugh, Middle st.
Lightner H, farmer, Emmittsburg road.	McPherson Edward, Carlisle st.
Lincoln F, laborer, boards High st.	McPherson J, student, boards Carlisle st.
Little Joseph, weaver, Middle st.	McPherson W, " " " "
Little D, bartender, Keystone Hotel.	<b>McSherry Wm, Jr</b> , lawyer, boards
Little Sam'l, saddler, Chambersburg st.	Eagle Hotel.
Little Chas, Middle st.	Meals Fred, laborer, York st.
Little Wm, painter, boards Chamb'g st.	Meals H, paper hanger, boards York st.
Little Frank, baker, " " "	Menchey J, cigarmaker, Breckenridge st.
Little Jacob, laborer, " " "	Menchey Jas, potter, High st.
Little Ed, laborer, Middle st.	Menchey Ed, laborer, boards Wash. st.
Livers John, farmer, Railroad st.	Menchey Sam'l, laborer, Middle st.
Mannock Jos, blacksmith, Middle st.	Mertz C, laborer, boards Chamb'g st.
Marks A D, merchant, Baltimore st.	Mertz A, blacksmith, boards Chamb'g st.
<b>Martin W J</b> , merchant, Baltimore st.	Mertz Geo, laborer, Chambersburg st.
Martin Vincent, clerk, Breckenridge st.	Mickley Frank, Chambersburg st.
Martin Allen, boards Baltimore st.	Miller Wm, marble cutter, Middle st.
Martin W E, " " "	Miller Nathaniel, High st.
Martin Joseph, carpenter, Middle st.	Miller C H, clerk, boards Middle st.
Martin Jerome, " " "	Miller S, carpenter, Mummasburg road.
Martin Adam, Professor, Chamb'g st.	Minnigh E H, merchant, Chambersb'g st.
Marshall Sam'l, printer, Baltimore st.	Minnigh J M, merchant, Chambersb'g st.
Marsden John, laborer, Washington st.	Monfort G B, farmer, Carlisle st.
McClellan Wm, Judge, York st.	Montfort Mrs S E, York st.

\$1,000 made every year by using Conewago Drain Pipe. See  
Index page.

Moose Jordan, laborer, High st.  
 Moriarty M, Vet. Surg., Chambersb'g st.  
 Morris David, printer, Chambersburg st.  
 Mummert John, laborer, Breckenridge st.

**Mumper Levi**, Photographer, Chambersburg pike.

Mundorff David, Baltimore st.  
 Musser Chas, printer, Middle st.  
 Musser J, shoemaker, Bonneauville road.  
 Myers George, laborer, Chambersb'g st.  
 Myers R, merchant, Baltimore st.  
 Myers G W, painter, Chambersburg st.

**Myers Penrose**, jeweler, Chambersburg st.

Myers R M, dentist, Baltimore st.  
 Myers J Jeff, Com. clerk, Baltimore st.  
 Myers B F, Ex. Mess., York st.  
 Myers Lewis, blacksmith, York st.  
 Myers G W, Jr, laborer, Middle st.

**Neely J C**, lawyer, Carlisle st.

Noel Jacob, officer, York st.  
 Noel W, blacksmith, York st.  
 Norbeck John, butcher, Baltimore st.  
 Ogden Wm, cabinetmaker, Wash'n st.  
 Ogden Jas, cabinetmaker, boards Washington st.

O'Neal J W C, M D, Baltimore st.

**Overdeer Henry**, lime and coal dealer, Baltimore st.

Overdeer Peter, carpenter, Wash'n st.  
 Patrick Elias, laborer, Middle st.  
 Perry Sam'l, printer, Baltimore st.  
 Perry S M, tailor, Baltimore st.  
 Pfeffer H, laborer, Breckenridge st.  
 Pfeffer Wm, laborer, Baltimore st.  
 Pierce Jas, merchant, Baltimore st.  
 Pierce Wm H H, butcher, Breckenridge st.  
 Pittenturff D, granite cutter, High st.  
 Pittenturff Jacob, Clerk of Courts, Globe Inn.

Picking Henry, agent, Middle st.  
 Picking H, Med. student, Middle st.  
 Plank Amos, clerk, Stratton st.  
 Powers Solomon, granite cutter, High  
 Radebaugh J M, M D, Chambersb'g

**Ramer F S**, Globe Inn, York st.

Ramer D F, boards Globe Inn.  
 Rebert Adam, Baltimore st.  
 Reichle Fred, wheelwright, Middle st.  
 Ridinger Sam'l, mason, Middle st.  
 Ridinger Duff, mason, Washington st.  
 Ridinger Wm, mason, Washington st.  
 Riggs Jos, shoemaker, Chambersb'g st.  
 Riggs Mrs, widow, Chambersburg st.  
 Rhine Wm, saddler, boards Globe Inn  
 Rhine Henry, laborer, Breckenridge st.  
 Robinson J M, boards Globe Inn.  
 Robinson Owen, saloon keeper, High  
 Roddy Jos, saddler, York st.  
 Rogers Jas, laborer, Washington st.  
 Rosensteel J, butcher, Baltimore st.  
 Rosensteel Geo, butcher, Baltimore st.  
 Rowe J M, saddler, York st.  
 Rouzer J, detective, Washington st.  
 Rupp Geo, blacksmith, Middle st.  
 Ruff Wm, farmer, Baltimore st.  
 Ruff Chas, merchant, Baltimore st.  
 Ruff Daniel, merchant, Washington st.  
 Remmell J, laborer, Middle st.  
 Remmell H, printer, boards Middle st.  
 Remmell D E H, " " "  
 Rupp Wm, tanner, York st.  
 Rupp Carl, tanner, boards York st.  
 Rupp R, cigarmaker, boards York st.  
 Rupp Henry, tanner, Middle st.  
 Rupp Michael, High st.  
 Sands R H, laborer, Washington st.  
 Scott J A, merchant, Chambersburg st.  
 Scott John, mail ag't, Chambersburg st.  
 Scott Hugh, R R ag't, Carlisle st.  
 Scott Wm, lawyer, boards Chamb'g st.  
 Scott Bion, med. student, Chamb'g st.

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 Senfts old mill stand, on Oxford road, in oxford twp., Pa.

Scott A, merchant, Chambersburg st.  
 Schick H, clerk, boards Baltimore st.  
 Schick C, " " " "  
 Schick J L, merchant, Baltimore st.  
 Schick A, carriage maker, York st.  
 Schick Herman, clerk, boards York st.  
 Schriver G W, lime burner, Cham. st.  
 Schroeder W S, merchant, Balt. st.  
 Shaeffer Geo, carpenter, Washington st.  
 Shillen Wm, shoemaker, Baltimore st.  
 Sheely Aaron, Co. Supt., High st.  
 Shields Craig, painter, Carlisle st.  
 Shields E, painter, Railroad st.  
 Sheads Elias, farmer, Chambersburg st.  
 Sheads Wm, mason, York st.  
 Sheads Jacob, merchant, Carlisle st.  
 Sheads Peter, mason, Baltimore st.  
 Sheads Peter, Jr., Bag. Mas., Balto. st.  
 Sheads John, laborer, Middle st.  
 Sheads Mrs J, widow, Carlisle st.  
 Sidenstricker A, clerk, Eagle Hotel.  
 Skelly D, clerk, boards Chambersb'g st.  
 Skelly J H, tailor, Chambersburg st.  
 Slentz Mrs, widow, Chambersburg st.  
 Slentz J, boards Chambersburg st.  
 Smith Wm, tinner, Baltimore st.  
 Smith Mrs S, widow, Carlisle st.  
 Smith W, laborer, Washington st.  
**Smith A J**, tinner, Baltimore st.  
 Smyser Mrs, widow, Chambersburg st.  
 Snyder Philip, tailor, Washington st.  
 Snyder John, engineer, Chambersb'g st.  
 Slonaker Henry, painter, Breckenridge st.  
 Socks M, laborer, York st.  
 Sommers John P, jeweler, High st.  
 Spangler Alex, merchant, Carlisle st.  
 Spangler Frank, boards Carlisle st.  
 Spangler Geo, merchant, Chambersb'g st.  
 Spangler Jos, merchant, Carlisle st.  
 Stallsmith Wm, carpenter, York st.  
 Stallsmith Wm, Jr., carpenter, boards  
 York st.

Stallsmith Levi, carpenter, York st.  
 Stallsmith Geo, carpenter, boards York st.  
 Stallsmith Chas, carpenter, Stratton st.  
 Stallsmith R, clerk, boards York st.  
 Stammers Mrs, widow, Baltimore st.  
 Steck Rev D, York st.  
 Stewart Mrs, widow, dressmaker, Balti-  
 more st.  
 Steinour W H, carpenter, Mummasburg  
 road.  
 Steinour Wm, carpenter, Mummasburg  
 road.  
 Steinour Samuel, laborer, boards Car-  
 lisle st.  
 Sterner David, Jr., machinist, boards  
 Chambersburg st.  
 Sterner David, foundryman, Chambers-  
 burg st.  
 Stratton E E, postal clerk, Middle st.  
 Strickhouser Wm, merchant, York st.  
 Strickhouser Geo, farmer, York st.  
 Strickhouser Jacob, teamster, Middle st.  
 Stock Wm, baker, High st.  
 Stock Jacob, Jr, shoemaker, Washingt'n st.  
 Stock Jacob, laborer, High st.  
 Stock Andrew, plasterer, Chambersb'g st.  
 Stock G E, tobacconist, Baltimore st.  
 Stock Jno, shoemaker, Washington st.  
 Stover Jacob, shoemaker, Washington st.  
**Stahle H J**, Ed. and Pub., Balto. st.  
 Stahle Thos, printer, Baltimore st.  
 Stahle Harry, printer, Baltimore st.  
 Swan John, Middle st.  
 Swartz Jerome, laborer, Baltimore st.  
**Sweitzer Geo**, merchant, Carlisle st.  
 Swope G H, cabinet maker, Chambers-  
 burg st.  
 Swope Granville, merchant, Chambers-  
 burg st.  
 Swope Eph, merchant, Middle st.  
 Swope J A, York st.  
 Swope John, saddle-tree maker, High st.

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 else. Sold at Snively's Drug Store, Hanover. <sup>10</sup>

Swope S McC, lawyer, Baltimore st.  
 Tate T T, M D, Middle st.  
 Tate David, laborer, Baltimore st.  
 Tate John, bartender, Baltimore st.  
 Tawney J J, mason, Washington st.  
 Tawney P, mason, Baltimore st.  
 Tawney Chas, mason, boards Baltimore st.  
 Tawney J A, baker, Middle st.  
 Thompson Cassatt, York st.  
 Thorn Peter, Battlefield Hotel.  
 Thorn Fred, barber, Chambersburg st.  
 Thorn G D, merchant, Carlisle st.  
 Tipton S R, barber, Middle st.  
 Tipton J R, local freighter, Liberty st.  
 Tipton J W, barber, Chambersburg st.  
**Tipton W H**, Photographer, Carlisle st.  
 Tolbert Jas, blacksmith, Chamb'g st.  
 Trimmer D, undertaker, Baltimore st.  
 Troxel David, farmer, York st.  
 Troxel Wm, painter, York st.  
 Troxel Mrs J, widow, York st.  
 Troxel H, painter, boards York st.  
 Troxel David, Sr, saddler, Chamb'g st.  
 Utz Henry, potter, Seminary Ridge.  
 Utz A, laborer, Mummasburg road.  
 Utz J, laborer, Washington st.  
 Valentine M, Pres. of College, College campus.  
 Valentine S, student, College campus.  
 Van Cleve Rev W S, Carlisle st.  
 Walter Wm, tailor, Carlisle st.  
 Walter Jesse, merchant, York street.  
 Walter W J, coachmaker, Chamb'g st.  
 Walter H J, " " "  
 Walter Harry, " " "  
 Walter C, shoemaker, Washington st.  
 Wampler Jacob, Baltimore st.  
 Wampler Mrs, widow, High st.  
 Warner John, merchant, Baltimore st.  
 Warner Val, West st.  
 Warner John, High st.

Warren Hiram, merchant, Carlisle st.  
 Warren Thos, wheelwright, Chamb'g st.  
 Warren David, mechanic, Chamb'g st.  
 Warren C F, printer, boards Stratton st.  
 Warren F E, " " "  
 Warren C W, laborer, Chamb'g st.  
 Warren Geo, laborer, Chambersburg st.  
 Washington Alex, laborer, High st.  
 Wassem F, merchant, Middle st.  
 Wassem Michael, clerk, Middle st.  
 Watts Lloyd F A, teacher, Wash. st.

**Weaver Geo**, merchant, Middle st.  
 Weaver H, clerk, Middle st.  
 Weaver James, Middle st.  
 Weaver N, Chambersburg st.  
 Weaver Wm, shoemaker, Wash. st.  
 Weaver Chas, Washington st.  
 Weaver Levi, Chambersburg st.  
 Welty James, clerk, Baltimore st.  
 Welty T, carpenter, York st.  
 Welty Henry, farmer, York st.  
 Welty S J, Baltimore st.  
 White Geo, jeweler, York st.  
 Wible Joseph, farmer, Carlisle st.  
 Wible Mrs J, wid, Carlisle st.  
 Wible John, Chambersburg st.

**Wible J Ed**, Book and Job printer  
 Carlisle st.

Wills David, lawyer, Diamond.  
 Williams Frank, Middle st.  
 Willard A, butcher, Baltimore st.  
 Will John, laborer, Carlisle st.

**Wilson D M**, lawyer, boards Keystone.  
 stone.

Wilson W G, stone-cutter, boards Globe.  
 Wilson John, jeweler, boards Cham. st.  
 Wilson N G, supt Nat cemetery, Balt. st.  
 Winebrenner J, Baltimore st.  
 Winter Philip, merchant, Chamb'g st.  
 Winter M, " " "  
 Winter Joseph, clerk, " "

Use Dr. Bird's Persian Chicken Drops--cures Cholera. Sold at  
 Snively's Drug Store, Hanover, Pa.



Wireman N, laborer, Baltimore st.  
 Wisotzkey Wm, York st.  
 Wisotzkey E, baker, Washington st.  
 Wisotzkey Fred, farmer, Washington st.  
 Witherspoon Jos, farmer, Carlisle st.  
 Woodward E, gunsmith, Mummasburg road.  
 Woodward J, laborer, Mummasb'g road.  
 Wolf H, student, boards York st.  
 Wolf Samuel, farmer, York st.  
 Wolf Geo, merchant, York st.  
 Wolf H G, J. P., York st.  
 Wolf H B, student, boards York st.  
 Wolf David, laborer, Washington st.  
 Wolf E J, Prof, Chambersburg st.

Yeagy John, plasterer, Stratton st.  
 Yingling H, Eagle Hotel, Chamb'g st.  
 Young J B, saddler, Middle st.  
 Ziegler W, Middle st.  
 Ziegler E M, painter, York st.  
 Ziegler C W, stone-cutter, York st.  
**Ziegler W T**, liveryman, Wash. st.  
 Ziegler Chas, merchant, Chamb'g st.  
 Ziegler D W, liveryman, Balt. st.  
 Ziegler David, Baltimore st.  
 Ziegler Geo, painter, Chambersburg st.  
 Ziegler E, Middle st.  
 Ziegler Henry, clerk, boards Chamb'g st.  
 Ziegler C E, clerk, boards Chamb'g st.

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REPAIRER OF GUNS, REVOLVERS, Sewing Machines,  
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Also for sale, **Needles**, Oil and attachments for all makes of  
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Manufacturer of COPPER, TIN & SHEET IRON WARE,  
 Keeps constantly on hand a full and varied assortment of Range,  
 Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, of the latest and most ap-  
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 ware, Galvanized ware, Wooden ware, and House-furnishing goods of  
 every description, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO IN SEASON.

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NEW OXFORD, PA.

To the People of New Oxford, Conowago, and vicinity.

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## PETER FEISER

has always on hand the largest assortment of

### PARLOR AND BED ROOM FURNITURE,

Sofas, Centre Tables, Cushion and Cane-seat Chairs, Extension Tables  
 Bedsteads, Lamps, &c.

Feiser's Furniture Rooms, Philadelphia street, New Oxford, is the place  
 to buy cheap and to get satisfaction.

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 extra charge on account of distance within ten miles of New Oxford.  
 Charges moderate. Funerals attended in person.

**PETER FEISER**, New Oxford, Pa.

## NEW OXFORD.

BY JOSEPH S. GITT, C. E

The appearance and location of New Oxford, and the country surrounding it, at once claim the visitor's entire attention. Standing on the brow of the hill, one mile west of town, at the moment of the sun's rising, undeniably grand and beautiful is the scene; down from this spot, almost in a direct line to the village, descends the York and Gettysburg pike, crossing, before it reaches town, the Conowago creek and the Gettysburg railroad. Conowago creek is a romantic and placid stream, affording water power to many mills, and meandering among hills and through plains until it is lost in an embrace, with its great namesake—Big Conowago. The Gettysburg Railroad is the great thoroughfare of the county, over which the "iron horse" ever and anon may be seen drawing the surplus products of the county to market. The Pigeon Hills rise east of the town, and seem to overlook and protect the nursling that lies in confiding security, apparently at their very base. The town is situated on an elevated plain, in the midst of surrounding hills, except to the north and northeast, where the plain continues until lost to sight in the distance.

New Oxford was once an exceedingly brisk place, made so by the many wagons and stages stopping here on their way to and from Pittsburg and Philadelphia. The first road (long before the pike was made) passed by the old hotel known as "Miley's Stand," kept as a public house for more than a century, and familiarly called "Butcher Frederick's Stand." This hotel was kept first by Frederick Kuhn, then by John Hersh, and from 1810 to 1828, by Col. George Himes. Frederick Burkman then became proprietor, after him Frank Hildt, and Philip Heagy in 1833. John Miley was the next proprietor, and his widow after him, then followed George F. Becker, Jacob Beck, I. B. Houser, James Hersh, David Miller and A. Malaun. At present it is under the management of I. D. W. Stonesifer. The first house built in the new town, was this old hotel. The second house built, stood on the corner opposite Wm. D. Himes', the old well being still there. Among the buildings next erected was the old school house on High street, which is still standing, and for a number of years has been occupied as a dwelling.

Henry Kuhn, assisted by James Bolton, surveyor, laid out the present town of New Oxford, in the year 1792. Mr. Kuhn then owned a large tract of land, surrounding the new town, and extending principally westward, which had been patented to him by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under the title "Providence." The original plot of the survey, in remarkably good preservation, is in the possession of the heirs of George Hersh, deceased, and is an article of great interest to our citizens, with regard to the location of streets, alleys and lots. The lots were at first

apportioned by lottery, at ten dollars a ticket. It is generally inferred that Mr. Kuhn (or Koons) was an Englishman, and named the town after the university town of this name in England. That he named at all, is not certain, since none of the streets bear his name. Peters street is named after one of the first inhabitants; and Bolton alley after the surveyor. When the new county was formed in 1800, New Oxford became a prominent rival, with Hunterstown and Gettysburg, for the county-seat. The grant of a tract of land for the county-seat, by James Gettys, decided in favor of Gettysburg.

"Oxford-town," as it was originally called, more likely received its name from a circumstance transpiring at the old hotel in the days when "Dutch Frederick" was still "ye host." He was butcher as well as landlord, and one day he put up a pole in front of the house, upon which he placed the head of an ox. The town was then called Oxford for many years—the first postmaster adding *New* in order to make a distinction between it and a town of the same name in Chester county. The following is the

#### ACT OF INCORPORATION.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams County, April session, 1874, before the Hon. Robert J. Fisher, President, and Joseph J. Kuhn and Robert McCurdy, Esqs., Judges of the same Court.

The petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of New Oxford, in the said county of Adams, was presented, setting forth as follows, to wit: That the said town contains a collection of houses, collocated after a regular plan in regard to streets and lanes, and that the petitioners reside within the limits thereof, as hereafter set forth and described; that they are desirous that the said town should be incorporated by the name and style and title of the "Borough of New Oxford," according to the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at a stone on the lands of Charles Diehl, thence through lands of Charles Diehl, Henry Diehl and A. S. Himes, south two and one-half degrees, east thirty-six chains and fifty-nine links to a stone on lands of A. S. Himes; thence through lands of A. S. Himes, George Lough, James Robinson and others, north seventy-eight degrees east, forty-eight chains to a stone on lands of the heirs of Charles Timmins, deceased; thence through lands of Charles Timmins, deceased, lands of the heirs of Miley, deceased, lands of A. A. Staub, and others, north fifty-two degrees east, thirty-four chains, seventy links, to a stone on the corner of lands of A. Sheely and John Hersh; thence on a line of lands of A. Sheely, Peter Feiser, John Hersh and Wm. D. Himes, north thirteen and three-fourth degrees west, fourteen chains and eighteen links to a white oak on lands of John Warner; thence through lands of John Warner, A. Sheely and others, north forty-four degrees west, thirty-three chains to a stone on lands of Ephraim Heagy dec'd, thence through lands of the heirs of Ephraim Heagy, dec'd, Jacob Arbegast, George Hersh and others, south fifty-seven and three-fourth degrees west, fifty-nine chains

and ninety links to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and twenty-three acres, three roods and thirty-seven perches.

The petitioners further represent that they are a majority of the freeholders residing within said limits, they therefore pray the court to cause this their application, to be laid before the Grand Jury of said county, and if a majority of the said Grand Jury after a full investigation shall certify to the Court that the provisions of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, have been complied with, and that it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners, that the Court will confirm said judgment and that upon compliance with the several conditions required in said Act of Assembly, the said town of New Oxford may thenceforth be deemed an incorporated Borough; by the style and title aforesaid, entitled to all the rights, immunities and privileges provided in said Act, &c.

April 21st, 1874, the Court on due consideration approved the above *nisi*, and direct that the same be laid before the Grand Jury.

By the Court, ROBERT MCCLEAF, Clerk.

April 21st, 1874, the Grand Jury after a full investigation of the case, unanimously find that the conditions prescribed by law have been complied with and believe that it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

JOHN PICKING, Foreman.

And now, to wit: August 20th, 1874, the Court confirm the judgment of the Grand Jury, and decree that said town of New Oxford be incorporated into a Borough in conformity with the prayer of the petitioners that the corporate style and title thereof shall be the Borough of New Oxford: that the boundaries thereof shall be as above described.

The annual Borough election shall be held at the public house in said Borough where the general election is held now, on the third Tuesday of February in accordance with, and subject to all the provisions of law relating to township elections, and decree said Borough a separate election district, and further decree that the school district shall be continued as at present constituted. The Court further decree and fix the first election in said Borough for the election of officers provided for by law on the first Tuesday of October, A. D., 1874, at the public house of David Miller, in said Borough, and designate Dr. W. J. McClure to give due notice of said election and the manner thereof, and the Court further decree that Wm. D. Emmert shall be the Judge and Austin A. Staub and Henry K. Schnell the Inspectors of said election.

By the Court,

DAVID WILLS,

R. MCCURDY,

Attest—ROBT. MCCLEAF, Clerk.

Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The above was certified by the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions and received the seal of the county, the 1st day of Sept., A. D. 1874.

At the first election held on the first Tuesday of Oct., A. D. 1874, the following persons were elected as members of the Council of New Oxford:



Burgess, Dr. J. W. Hendrix, Town Council, Jos. S. Gitt, A. Sheely, W. M. Swartz, J. H. Wiest, John R. Hersh and W. J. McClure.

The first meeting of the Town Council elect met, Oct. 13, 1874, at the office of John C. Zouck, Esq., and after being duly qualified, organized by electing Jos. S. Gitt, President, Dr. W. J. McClure, Secretary, and Abraham Sheely, Treasurer. On motion, adjourned to meet at the school house on Monday evening, Oct. 19th, inst. at 7 o'clock.

For many years—especially from about 1850 to 1856—New Oxford bore a striking resemblance to Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*. The building of the Gettysburg Railroad through here shortly after that period, gave an impulse to improvements; and as you enter the place to-day, you are surprised at beholding its large stores, extensive warehouses, spacious hotels and fine church edifices, and in meeting with all the evidences of business, and the bustle and stir attending active and profitable industry. New Oxford numbers about one hundred and twenty-five neat and substantial dwellings, and a population of nearly six hundred inhabitants, who are industrious and enterprising, and devoted to all kinds of mechanical pursuits. The town has an enclosed square, 316 by 317½ feet, containing nearly two and a third acres, laid out in walks and squares, green with grass during spring and summer. New Oxford is ten miles from Gettysburg, nineteen from York, six from Hanover, and twenty-five from Carlisle. It has a public hall, a college and a public school building. A newspaper—the *New Oxford Item*—was established here in April, 1879, by Miller & Smith. The present proprietor is H. I. Smith.

#### NEW OXFORD CHURCHES, &C.

We will endeavor to give sketches of our churches, as far as we have been able to obtain them; they will, however, necessarily be brief, on account of the deplorable want of church records.

The Union church, which stood where the Reformed church now stands, was built in 1820. It was of brick, and was the first church erected in New Oxford. The present Reformed church was built in 1861, Rev. Hoffheins being pastor. Mr. Hoffheins dying a few years afterwards, was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Davis, who served the congregation about eight years. Rev. Aaron Spangler was the next pastor, followed by Rev. Mr. Colliflower, who located in this place. Rev. David U. Wolf was installed as pastor on Wednesday, Sept. 15th, 1880. This church belongs to the Abbottstown charge, which also includes the Reformed church at New Chester.

The Lutheran church was erected in the year 1860. It is also of brick. The pastor then was Rev. Dr. Hauer, who continued in that relation until April, 1872, when he resigned and accepted a call from the Manheim (York county) charge, which he still serves. The congregation was unusually prosperous during his ministry. Rev. Mr. Snyder became pastor in 1873, and continued such until 1879. The present pastor is Rev. P. S. Orwig, who resides at Abbottstown. The charge is composed of the Lutheran churches of Abbottstown, New Oxford and East Berlin.

Before the Catholic church was built in this place, its members attended divine service at Conewago Chapel. Catechism, however, was taught here in private houses long before the erection of the church. Mr. Jacob Martin donated a lot of ground on Carlisle street for the erection of a church, which took place in 1852, Rev. F. X. Denecker, S. J., being pastor. The church is under the invocation of the Immaculate Heart of Mary. The building is of brick, seventy-five feet in length and thirty-five in width. Father Denecker had charge of the Littlestown and Paradise Catholic churches at the same time—services being alternately held at these two places, and at New Oxford only during the week, also on Christmas Day, and several other holy days. Fathers Rider and Catani then served New Oxford, after whom again came Father Denecker, he continuing until his death in 1879. New Oxford and Paradise were then formed into a charge under Rev. Father Francis Casey, with services on alternate Sundays. The present pastor is Rev. Father Arthur Archambault. A parochial school was established here in 1862, by Rev. Father Denecker. The first teacher was a Mrs. Trayer. The succeeding teachers were Miss M. J. Felix, Mr. Joseph Smith, Miss Wager, and John F. McSherry. School was kept in the church until 1877, when a school building was added to the church. Mr. E. G. Topper is the present teacher; the number of scholars being over one hundred. The church membership is about three hundred.

The Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1830, mainly through the efforts of Mr. John Barnitz. Services were at first held in private houses, at one time in the house adjoining the Lutheran church. The first church stood on a lot, back of the old common; here we had the pleasure, about forty years ago, of attending services. Rev. Henry Dill, of Gettysburg, preached here before the old church was erected.

The reader will learn from the following why our Sunday-school was called "Emory Sunday-school." When Bishop Emory was President of the Educational Board of Directors, he came to New Oxford and was entertained by Mr. John Barnitz. He preached in the old log church, which was twenty-four feet square, and stepping on the altar after the sermon, he asked whether there was a Sunday-school. A reply in the negative being made, he inquired whether any one present would act as superintendent. Mr. Barnitz offered his services, after which a full board of officers was secured. A day of meeting was then appointed, the number in attendance being fifty. The school was named after the Bishop.

The following are the ministers who preached after the new church was built in 1845, with a few before that time, (then it belonged to the Gettysburg circuit): 1841, Josiah Forrest, Wesley Howe; 1842, Thomas McGee, Henry Hoffman; 1843, Thos. McGee, Thos. M. Reese; 1844, (Gettysburg circuit divided, and York Springs circuit formed) John Stine, J. W. Kelly; 1845, Daniel Hartman, F. J. Boggs; 1846, D. Hartman, J. W. Ewing; 1847, J. Brads, W. M. Memminger; 1849-50, F. Dyson, F. S. Cassady, two

years, W. A. McKee, one year; 1851-52, T. H. Switzer, H. B. Bellman J. P. Dean; 1853, J. R. Durbarrow, S. W. Price; 1854, J. R. Durbarrow, D. S. Munroe; 1855, Wm. Gwynn, Wm. A. Snively; 1856, Wm. Gwynn, I. C. Stevens; 1857, Oliver Ege, I. C. Stevens; 1858, Oliver Ege, George W. Dunlap; 1859, Geo. Berkstresser, Geo. W. Heyd; 1860-61, Joseph McKeehan, J. B. Akers; 1862, J. A. Dixon, S. A. Creveling, part of the term, J. F. Porter, C. L. K. Sumwalt, the remaining; 1863, J. A. Dixon, J. G. Moore; 1864, W. G. Ferguson, James Mullin; 1865, W. G. Ferguson, J. F. Pitcher; (A. J. Bender, supply nine months); 1866, J. S. Ross, J. W. Feight; 1867,—Hanover and New Oxford formed into a station,—Joseph Ross; 1868, Franklin Garhart; 1869, John A. Dixon; 1870 to 1872, Wm. H. Keith; 1873 to 1876, J. Milton Frost, D. D.; 1876 to 1879, A. H. Miller; present pastor, A. W. Gibson.

#### DR. PFEIFFER'S COLLEGE.

The literary institution known as "New Oxford College and Medical Institute"—more familiarly called Dr. Pfeiffer's College—was built in 1846, at a cost of \$1740. The first teacher was a Mr. Seeker, then Mr. Dinsmore taught three years, followed by Mr. Share. From that time until the breaking out of the war, the teachers were Thaddeus and Quincy Pfeiffer. They then joined the Union army, in which one of them was killed. Under the direction of its founder, Dr. M. D. G. Pfeiffer, this was a useful institution, where many of our most skillful physicians received their education. The building stands a little east from the pike. It has suffered much from the elements, and more through neglect; though its classical motto above the front columns—"*Athenæ et Hygiæ*,"—which greeted the eye of every passer-by during the past forty years, remained to the last, only to be removed by the repairers (?) brush.

Dr. Pfeiffer came to this town in 1821, and was appointed postmaster in 1822,—the first quarter yielding him *seven* cents, increasing to \$1.25 at the end of the year. Before Dr. Pfeiffer there was no regular postmaster—the mail being brought to individuals from the neighboring towns as best it could. Mr. Pfeiffer was commissioned Justice of the Peace by Geo. Shultz in 1824, and held that office for seventeen years. He was also a Civil Engineer and a Surveyor, and made surveys on a proposed railroad from York to Gettysburg, in 1835.

*Fire.*—On Thursday, June 22, 1820, the Barn of Daniel Diehl, near Oxford, was struck by lightning, and entirely consumed, with its contents.

*Shocking Accident.*—Jesse Myers, son of Frederick Myers, near Oxford, met his death on the 3rd of March, 1829, in a very sudden and awful manner. He was engaged in removing with a handspike some obstruction from the water wheel of the mill, when his feet slipped, and he fell backwards within the sweep of the wheel. It was immediately stopped by some person who witnessed his fall, but too late to save the life of the sufferer. He expired in two hours.

*Destructive Fire.*—The Flouring Mill of Daniel Diehl, a short distance from New Oxford, on the Turnpike leading to Gettysburg, was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday night, the 18th day of March, 1858. One hundred barrels of flour, and about 1200 bushels of wheat, and other grain, principally belonging to farmers was consumed. There was no insurance on the Mill. The origin of the fire was not known.

*Fire in New Oxford.*—About 7½ o'clock on Wednesday evening, Dec. 22, 1875, the cry of fire was heard in the streets of New Oxford, an unusual thing in that quiet borough. Many of the citizens were in the Reformed church, where services were being held, and a general rush was made for the doors, and then in the direction of the light, which illuminated the entire town. It was soon discovered that the stable belonging to Mr. Jos. S. Gitt, on the rear of his lot, was on fire. The flames were soon communicated unto a barn belonging to Mr. Wm. D. Himes, adjoining the stable. Both were totally destroyed, with all their contents, consisting of three tons of straw, 200 bundles of corn fodder, a fine carriage, a buggy, and a spring-wagon, the property of Mr. Himes, and a ton of hay, some straw, lumber, &c., belonging to Mr. Gitt.

This did not end the conflagration. The flames crossed the barnyard and ignited a stable belonging to Mr. Himes, and this was also consumed with its contents—hay, straw, harness, and some farm implements. A pig pen, hen house and corn crib, were also destroyed. All the live stock was saved. Mr. Gitt's loss was \$300; no insurance. Mr. Himes lost from \$1200 to \$1500; insurance on barn, \$300, on stable \$300.

The fire is believed to have been started by a tramp, or by some other evil-disposed person, as the stable had not been used for some weeks. It was with great difficulty that the dwelling of Mr. Himes was saved, it being on fire five times. Two stables across the alley were also on fire several times. Had they burned, no doubt four stables closely attached to each other would have been destroyed and all the houses on Hanover street greatly endangered. The evening was calm, and the wind in a direction to carry the sparks away from buildings. Burning shingles were carried across the square on the barn of Mr. Wiest, and several lots beyond that corn fodder was set on fire.

#### LOCAL HISTORY.\*

On Wednesday, January 6th, 1858, the railroad between New Oxford and Hanover, was formally opened to travel. The day was bright and warm, and a very large concourse of people were assembled at New Oxford. Quite a number of trains passed over the road during the day—all crowded with passengers.

A portion of Adams' county was visited on the 16th of May, 1844, with

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\*We give the following local historical events as transpiring in and around New Oxford, during the past, thinking they might be of interest to many readers of the present work.—J. S. G.



one of the most extraordinary storms that was ever known in this section of the country. D. Slagle's barn, horse-stable and sheds in Berwick township, were torn down to the foundation, and a steer killed. Adam Carl's stable, wagon-shed and out-buildings were blown down and large trees up-rooted, and fences thrown down. Part of the roof of the barn of Daniel Gitt, of Conowago township, was blown off. Geo. W. Lilly's barn near Irishtown was blown down. Samuel Sneeringer's dwelling was unroofed, and damage done to trees and fences. Two barns belonging to Mr. Hemler, near the above place was blown down to the foundation, trees torn up and fences removed. Part of the roof of the house occupied by Chas. Will, near the Chapel, was blown off, trees and fences down. The barn of John Hostetter was unroofed and damage done to other buildings, timber and fences. John Schwartz, who resided on the Littlestown road, sustained considerable loss to timber, fruit trees and fences. In New Oxford a house was blown down; the inmates fortunately escaped. The Pigeon Hills, a few miles from New Oxford, suffered severely, being strewed in all directions with limbs, tops of trees, and trees torn up by the roots. Almost in any direction in this surrounding country considerable damage was done.

On Friday morning, Sept. 20, 1822, Mr. William Sturgeon, of Oxford, was found dead on the road leading from Gettysburg to Oxford, near Swift Run. He had left Gettysburg the evening before, on his return home, and it is supposed, that, owing to the darkness of the night, his horse had deviated from the road, and succeeded in obtaining a high bank, from which, by the horse stumbling, Mr. S. was precipitated into the road, and his neck dislocated. The verdict of the Jury of Inquest: Accidental death. ....The drought of the summer of 1822, dried up the waters of this creek. A gentleman riding through York and Adams counties, saw a mill-dam on the above creek so perfectly dry, that "all hands" were in it loading wagons, and drawing the rich deposit of manure in its bottom to the neighboring fields.....This stream, which is the reservoir of the waters on this side of the South Mountain, and a range of lands of some 20 or 25 miles above the bridge across on the Carlisle road, had its channel entirely bared of water. Above this bridge, the Conowago receives its tributary streams, Opossum, Bermudian and other creeks, which, in low water, hitherto presented a volume of water filling a channel from 90 to 120 feet wide, in which there was not a drop to be seen on the 13th day of September, 1822.....In May, 1806, Michael Slagle, Esq., was appointed by the Governor, Brigade Inspector for Adams county, in place of John McGinley, resigned.....In June, 1806, the ravages committed by a species of caterpillar upon the wheat and rye fields on this section of country, almost totally destroyed the crops.....Married on Thursday, June 16, 1808, by the Rev. Mr. McConaughy, Mr. James McTaggart, of Oxford, to Miss Hannah Russell of Hunterstown.....Married at Chambersburg, on the 12th of October, 1809, Col. George Himes, to Miss Martha Barnitz, all

of Hanover.....A Methodist Camp Meeting was held on the lands of Richard Sadler, in sight of Diehl's Mill, Conowago Creek, Adams County, August 24, 1815.....Shorb and Gubernator, kept Store in Oxford, in May, 1816, in the house formerly occupied by Daniel Dinkle.....Rev. Wm. Gerhart, pastor of the Lutheran Congregation of New Oxford, preached his farewell sermon in this place, on Sabbath, the 29th of Sept., 1861. The morning services were in the German language, and those of the afternoon in the English, on both of which occasions the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. Eleven years previous, when his pastorate labors commenced at New Oxford, there were but 150 communicant members; there were when he left, 300. In that time he baptized 72 children, received into the church 113 persons; preached 282 funeral sermons; solemnized 137 marriages; and confirmed 422 young persons.....A number of children, of various ages, were playing near a small shop, in New Oxford, on the 17th of October, 1835. In the corner of this building a loaded gun had been carelessly left; and a small lad picked it up, and pointing it towards the girls, threatened to shoot them. They all ran, with the acception of Rebecca Crist, a daughter of Jonathan Crist, deceased; the lad snapped the gun; it went off, and the whole load lodged in the side of the little girl. She lived until the next day. She was nearly eight years old, and the only daughter of a widow.....Blairs old house, built in 1798, by Richard Adams, was the second house in Oxford, and the third the one occupied by Thomas Himes, built by Mathias Martin, father of Jacob Martin, in 1800. The next house stood where the one built by J. S. Gitt now stands, and was at one time occupied as a tavern, about 80 years ago.....An old house stood where Mr. Schnell's shoe store is, built by Geo. Kuhn, and Mr. Geo. Bange kept store in it about 1813, the first store kept in the town.....The first grocery kept in this place, was in an old house that stood where D. J. A. Melhorn lives, in about 1812.....Wiest's Hotel was a log house built by Mr. Boyer in 1800. The new house was built by Jacob Martin in 1856, who kept store in it from 1841 to 1856, then occupied it as a hotel for 11 years, and then sold to Mr. Wiest, the present proprietor.....In 1812 there were only 22 houses in Oxford, one a stone house, 5 brick and 7 log, two story; the rest one story houses. In 1839 there were 26 houses in our town.....The corner house now occupied as a hardware store, was built by Wm. Sturgeon, about the year 1800, and the one on the opposite corner was built by Wm. Elder in the year previous.....In 1786 was the greatest flood ever known in this section, by 4 feet. The 26th of June, 1826, there was another big flood.....On Easter day, in 1823, a terrible storm prevailed here, and another in 1849,—the first Sunday in June—with hail. May 30th, 1859, a hail storm destroyed the grain fields, and vegetation.....During the winter of 1827-8, it rained, was cloudy and foggy, and farmers could plough at any time, all winter. ....In 1830 it took six weeks to cut and take in the grain. It rained nearly all the time.

# GRAIN PRODUCE, ETC.,

AT

## NEW OXFORD, PA.

The undersigned continues the Grain and Produce business at the old stand in New Oxford, Pa., and will always pay the highest market prices for

**Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, Flax Seed, Timothy Hay, &c.,**

and will keep on hand for sale at the smallest profits

**Groceries, Fish, Salt, Bacon, Flour and Feed,**

Soaps, Tar, Oil, and everything else usually kept in a first-class establishment of the kind. Thankful to the public for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

**H. J. MYERS.**

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**A. SHEELY,**

DEALER IN

# LUMBER AND COAL,

SASH, DOORS, SHUTTERS, BLINDS, &C.

**BILL STUFF**

furnished at short notice and at the lowest prices. Office and Yard on

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**NEW OXFORD, PA.**

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**D. J. A. MELHORN,**

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***Flour, Grain, Hay, Fertilizers and***

**PRODUCE IN GENERAL,**

(BRICK WAREHOUSE),

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***Also Wholesale & Retail Dealer in ICE CREAM.***

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**ALL ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.**

## NEW OXFORD MISCELLANEOUS DIRECTORY.

**Borough Officers.**—Chief Burgess, Dr. J. W. Hendrix; Sec'y, Joseph S. Gitt; Treas., Abraham Sheely; Council, Wm. D. Himes, Jos. S. Gitt, Dr. J. W. Smith, Levi Wagener, A. C. Diehl, P. J. Noel. High Constable, James A. Saddler.

**Justices of the Peace.**—J. C. Zouck, office on Pitt St.; John Lenhart, Hanover St.

**Churches.**—Lutheran, North Peters St., Rev. S. P. Orwig, pastor; Methodist Episcopal, Philadelphia St., Rev. A. W. Gibson; German Reformed, south Peters St., Rev. David U. Wolf; Catholic, Carlisle St., Rev. Father Archambault.

**Hotels.**—Washington House, west cor. Diamond, I. D. W. Stonesifer, Prop.; Eagle Hotel, cor. Carlisle St. and Diamond, J. H. Wiest, Prop.

**New Oxford Cemetery Association.**—Pres., Wm. D. Himes; Managers, Dr. J. W. Hendrix, H. K. Schnell, Alex. S. Himes, W. M. Swartz; Sec'y and Treas., Dr. J. W. Hendrix.

**New Oxford Normal Institute,** Philadelphia St., Prof. J. O. Smith, Principal.

**Public School.**—Building, Philadelphia St. No. 1, J. L. Sowers; No. 2, Mattie A. Adams; No. 3, Mrs. J. L. Sowers.

**School Board.**—Henry J. Myers, A. S. Himes, Henry Swartz, Jacob Hartman, Dr. J. W. Smith, Dr. J. W. Hendrix; officers—elected by Board—Pres., H. J. Myers; Sec., Dr. J. W. Hendrix; Treas., Abraham Sheely.

**Citizens' Brass Band.**—Meets in Wiest's Hall, Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings; Leader, H. I. Smith; Pres., T. A. Kohler; Vice Pres., John Melhorn; Treas., E. G. Cook; Sec'y, F. M. Miller; Instructor, J. W. Jacobs.

**Privatus Social Clubs.**—Meets in Rhinehold's building, Diamond. Pres., Arthur Eckert; Vice Pres., Lewis McCadden; Treas., W. F. Sheely; Sec'y, H. C. Sanders; Sergeant-at-arms, A. S. Feiser.

## THE NEW OXFORD ITEM.

A GOOD FAMILY NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

H. I. SMITH.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

Job work of all descriptions printed neat and cheap at the *Item* office,

*Southeast cor. of Diamond, NEW OXFORD, PA.*



## NEW OXFORD BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**Physicians**.—J. W. Smith, Phila. St.; J. W. Hendrix, Pitt St.; T. V. S. Quigley, Diamond.

**Warehouses**.—H. J. Myers, Pitt St.; D. J. A. Melhorn, Hanover St.

**Dry Goods, &c.**—W. D. Emmert, Diamond, W. M. Swartz, Phila. St.; A. Heagy, Diamond.

**Groceries**.—P. J. Noel, Diamond, J. B. Gross, Carlisle St., D. J. A. Melhorn, Pitt St., Joseph Harman, Hanover St.; Confectionery, Sherman & Kepner, Phila. St.

**Hardware**.—J. C. Miller, Diamond.

**Drugs**.—E. G. Cook, Hanover St., Dr. J. W. Smith, Phila. St.

**Milliners**.—Miss M. Lenhart, Hanover St., Mrs. E. Gitt, Phila. St., Mrs. F. M. Miller, Phila. St.

**Shoe Stores**.—H. K. Schnell, Hanover St., G. T. Himes, Diamond.

**Coachmakers**.—Herman & Byers, Hanover St.

**Machinists**.—Diehl & Bro., Hanover St.

**Butchers**.—W. A. Diehl, Pitt St., J. F. Warner, Hanover St., J. J. Clapsaddle, Pitt St.

**Carpenters**.—E. Roth, Carlisle St., Levi Wagener, Hanover St.

**Shoemakers**.—F. M. Timmins, Diamond, C. Nagle, Diamond.

**Lumber and Coal**.—A. Sheely, Hanover St., W. A. Himes, Hanover St., H. J. Myers, Pitt St.

**Furniture**.—Peter Feiser, Phila. St., John Lenhart, Hanover St.

**Tinner**.—T. D. Smith, Diamond.

**Jeweler**.—J. W. Dix, Phila. St.

**Baker**.—Baltzer Newport, Phila. St.

**Saddler**.—C. C. Stough, Diamond.

**Marble Yard**.—E. G. Lough, Peters St.

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**Blacksmiths**.—J. S. Weaver, High St, J. Livelsperger, Peters St.

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 Blair J F, (postmaster), Ins Ag't and stationer, Pitt st.  
 Blair Mrs, wid, Hanover st.  
 Bowers Thos, clerk, Pitt st.  
 Breichner P, clerk, Philadelphia st.  
 Buckminster A E, painter, Pitt st.  
 Byers John, mason, Phila. st.  
 Byers A, coachmaker, Phila. st.  
 Cashman Zelotus, huckster, Hanover st.  
 Cashman Clinton, carpenter, Pitt st.  
 Cashman M wid, Pitt st.  
 Clippinger C F, Pitt st.  
 Chronister J, wheelwright, Peters st.  
 Chronister T H, laborer, Berlin st.  
 Chronister Sam, " " "  
 Clapsaddle J, butcher, Pitt st.  
 Cook E G, druggist, Hanover st.  
 Cronise Jacob, tinner, Philadelphia st.  
 Connelly J D, hostler, Wash. House.  
 Deardorff Jno, farmer, Carlisle st.  
 Deatrich Jno, tinner, Hanover st.  
 Deatrich Chas, cigarmaker, Pitt st.  
 Diehl Mrs, wid, Peters st.  
 Diehl Alex, machinist, Pitt st.  
 Diehl H H, " " "  
 Diehl W A, butcher, Pitt st.  
 Diehl I. Wesley, Pitt st.  
 Diehl, widow of I, Pitt st.  
 Diehl, widow of D, Pitt st.  
 Diehl Peter, High st.  
 Dicks I W, watchmaker, Philadelphia st.  
 Eckert Arthur, clerk, High st.  
 Emmert W D, merchant, Diamond.

Emmert G W, clerk, Diamond.  
 Emmert C H, " "  
 Emmert W, H. " "  
**Feiser Peter**, cabinet-maker and undertaker, Phila. st.  
 Feiser G, carpenter, Phila. st.  
 Feiser Albert, clerk, Phila. st.  
 Feiser A S, cabinet-maker, Phila. st.  
 Felix Lewis, mason, Hanover St.  
 Felix Henry, " " "  
 Felix A D M, High st.  
 Felix T, blacksmith, " "  
 Felix Mrs J, wid, Pitt st.  
 Ford Hilary, laborer, Diamond.  
 Frazer T, tailor, Carlisle st.  
 Fuller C F, laborer, Pitt st.  
 Gilbert McClain, huckster, Pitt st.  
**Gitt Jos S**, civil engineer and surveyor, Pitt st.  
 Gitt H L, Phila. st.  
 Gardner G, Pitt st.  
 Gross J B, grocer, Carlisle st.  
 Grove Francis, machinist, Pitt st.  
 Guise Peter, carpenter, Peters st.  
 Gulden J, clerk, Pitt st.  
 Harman Joseph, grocer, High st.  
 Hartman A S, Pitt st.  
 Hartman Jacob, farmer, Phila. st.  
 Hartman John, laborer, High st.  
 Heagy A, merchant, Diamond.  
 Heagy E. wid, Berlin road.  
 Heltzel M, wid, dressmaker, Diamond.  
 Hemler Francis, laborer, Pitt st.  
 Heltzell Mrs D, wid, High st.  
 Heltzell John, printer, High st.

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Heltzell Jacob, shoemaker, Pitt st.  
 Heltzell Wm, Diamond.  
 Hendrix J W, physician, Pitt st.  
 Herman E, painter, Hanover st.  
 Hersh Paul, clerk, Pitt st.  
 Hersh John, farmer, Pitt st.  
 Hersh Mrs J R, wid, Pitt st.  
 Hersh Mrs N, wid, Pitt st.  
 Hershy Geo, Hanover st.  
 Hershy J W, huckster, Hanover st.  
 Heltzel M, laborer, High st.  
 Himes W D, Diamond.  
 Himes A S, Pitt st.  
**Himes W A**, lumber dealer, Diam'd.  
 Himes H O, music teacher, Diamond.  
 Himes G T, shoe merchant, Pitt st.  
 Himes Thos, Pitt st.  
 Himes A W, Pitt st.  
 Hoffheins S, laborer, Washington House.  
 Jacobs I W, musician, Pitt st.  
 Kehm Henry, tailor, Phila. st.  
 Kehm Chas, shoemaker, Phila. st.  
 Keplinger P, farmer, Berlin road.  
 Kepner S, laborer, Hanover st.  
 Kingle Geo, barber, Hanover st.  
 Lenhart J, carpenter, Hanover st.  
 Long Pierce, laborer, Peters st.  
 Lough E G, marble cutter, S Peters st.  
 Leivensperger J C, blacksmith, Peters st.  
 Long J, wid, Peters st.  
 Lough Geo, tanner, Pitt st.  
 Martin Jacob, Phila. st.  
 Maus Geo, laborer, Hanover st.  
 McCadden L, laborer, Phila. st.  
 McChessney J N, tailor, boards Wash-  
 ington House.  
 McClain A, laborer, High st.  
 McTaggart Samuel, Pitt st.  
 McCadden M, mason, Philadelphia st.  
 McCadden C, mason, Philadelphia st.  
 McCadden F, laborer, Philadelphia st.  
 Miley E and L, Carlisle st.

Myers Adaline, Peters st.  
 McTaggart, wid, Pitt st.  
 Miller H, wid, Philadelphia st.  
 Martin M, wid, Carlisle st.  
**Melhorn D J A**, produce deal  
 Pitt st.  
 Melhorn Jacob, High st.  
 Melhorn Wm, Sr, wheelwright, High s  
 Melhorn Wm, Jr, High st.  
 Miller F, cigarmaker, Phila. st.  
 Miller Geo, painter, Peters st.  
 Miller J E C, merchant, Diamond.  
 Mills Francis, hostler, Eagle Hotel.  
 Musser J W, baker, ——— st.  
 Myers Chas, Pitt st.  
**Myers H J**, grain merchant, Pitt st  
 Myers Jacob, ag't, Phila. st.  
 Myers Henry, carpenter, High st.  
 Myers C S, clerk, High st.  
 Myers Gibson, stock dealer, High st.  
 Myers Lewis, Phila. st.  
 Myers Eugene, Phila. st.  
 Neely Sam'l F, High st.  
 Newport B, baker, Phila. st.  
**Noel P J**, grocer, Hanover st.  
 Noel James, clerk, Hanover st.  
 Noel Wm, clerk, Hanover st.  
 Peters S, wid, Philadelphia st.  
 Pfeiffer J Q A, clerk, Phila. st.  
 Quigley T V S, physician, Diamond.  
 Roth Elias, carpenter, Carlisle st.  
 Sanders H J, Phila. st.  
 Sanders H C, clerk, Phila. st.  
 Saddler Aug, constable, Berlin st.  
 Schnell H K, shoe dealer, Hanover st.  
 Shane Geo, carpenter, Hanover st,  
 Sheely H, laborer, Peters st.  
 Sheely C H, clerk, Hanover st.  
 Sheely G C, express ag't, Hanover st.  
**Sheely A**, lumber dealer, Han. st.  
 Sheely Wm, clerk, Hanover st.

Try Crystal Cement to close your Fruit Jars, and you will use nothing  
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Sherman I, painter, Berlin road.  
 Sherman D, saloon keeper, Phila. st.  
 Sherman M, painter, Hanover st.  
 Sherman H A, painter, Berlin road.  
**Smith T D**, tinner, Diamond.  
 Smith A, laborer, Pitt st.  
**Smith J W**, physician Phila. st.  
 Smith J, laborer, Phila. st.  
 Smith Prof J O, Phila. st.  
 Spangler Kate, seamstress, Carlisle st.  
 Sowers J L, teacher, Hanover st.  
 Smith H I, printer, Diamond.  
 Staub A A, laborer, Hanover st.  
 Staub V, farmer, Pitt st.  
 Steffy F, merchant, Carlisle st.  
 Stough Chas, saddler, Berlin st.  
 Stough C C, saddler, Diamond.  
 Stough Ed, clerk, Berlin st.  
 Stonesifer I D W, Washington House.

Stonesifer James, clerk, Wash. House.  
 Swartz J O, clerk, Phila. st.  
 Swartz H W, clerk, Phila. st.  
 Swartz W M, merchant, Phila. st.  
 Thomas Phil, farmer, Phila. st.  
**Timmins F S**, shoemaker, Carlisle st.  
 Topper E G, teacher, Carlisle st.  
 Wagener L B, laborer, Pitt st.  
 Wagener Levi, carpenter, Hanover st.  
 Wagener Wm, carpenter, Phila. st.  
 Warner J F, butcher, Hanover st.  
 Weaver J S, blacksmith, High st.  
 Wiest J H, Eagle Hotel.  
 Wiest C A, clerk, Eagle Hotel.  
 Williams John, laborer, High st.  
 Wolf Richard, butcher, Pitt st.  
 Wolf Rev David U, Carlisle st.  
**Zouck J C**, Justice, Pitt st.  
 Zouck G S, clerk, Pitt st.

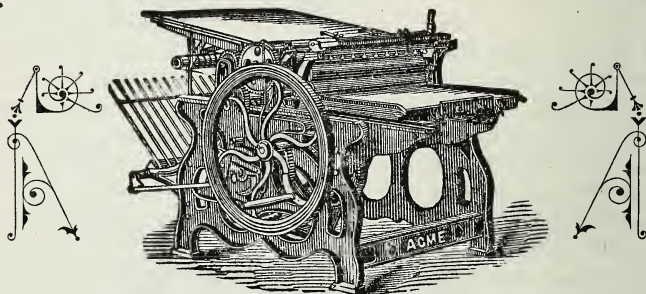
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# The Hanover Herald,



HANOVER, PA.

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**Equal to that of all other Hanover papers combined.**

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## LITTLESTOWN.

KINDLY FURNISHED US BY HON. WM. M'SHERRY, SR.

Littlestown, situate in the southern part of Adams County, about two miles from the Maryland State line, is one of the oldest towns in the County. It is in Germany township; its elevation above sea-level is five hundred and thirty-two feet—only a difference of three feet between it and Gettysburg. It was laid out in the year 1765—only sixteen years after York was detached from Lancaster County, thirty-five years before the foundation of Adams County, fifteen years before the county seat of Adams was laid out by James Gettys, and one year after our sister town, Hanover, was founded by Richard McAllister—then called McAllister's town. The town was laid out in that year by Peter Little, whose name in the vernacular, was "Klein." The new town was long known as "Kleina Shettle." Then it took the anglicized name of its founder, Peter Little's Town, and was subsequently called Petersburg, but as there was another town of the same name in Adams County, to prevent confusion in mail matter, it was given the name it now bears—Littlestown.

Among the original owners of town lots, the following appear: Peter Cushwa, Matthias Baker, Stephen Geiss, Henry Brothers, R. McIlhenny, Jacob Gray, John Alspach, Michael Reed, Peter Baker, D. Zackery, and such names as Will, Sell, Hostetter, Staley, Crouse, Long, Dysert, Little, Kuntz, and others. Many of the descendants of these ancestors are to-day among our most respected and useful citizens. The original lots, forty-eight in number, were arranged in consecutive order. The two streets of the town were named King Street and Queen Street.

Littlestown at first improved but slowly—lagging along quietly until the completion of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike, which was built about the year 1814; this formed a part of the through line of Turnpike from Pittsburg (which was then considered the far West) to Baltimore, over which was carried in "Pitt Wagons," as they were then styled, traffic to and from the East and West. Several lines of stages carrying mails and passengers from these, then distant points, passed through the town daily in earlier days, and the gaily-caparisoned horses and highly colored stage coaches, on their arrival and departure, created as much excitement and interest among the people as do now the arrival and departure of Railroad trains. The Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company was chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the seventh day of April, A. D. 1807, and the Turnpike was finished about seven years afterwards.

Nothing remarkable in the improvement of the town or its progress occurred until 1857, when the Littlestown Railroad was built; it was com-

menced on the Fourth of July, 1857, and completed in the latter part of June in the following year. About this time, Littlestown commenced a new life—additional town lots were laid out by James Renshaw and Geo. Myers, known as "Renshaws & Myer's addition to Littlestown. Old town lots of desirable location brought very high prices for building purposes, and the new lots were in great demand. Two new warehouses were built along the terminus of the railroad, also a new hotel, all the stores renovated, and a few years after a new store-room and dwelling house was erected by Ephraim Myers, which is probably one of the finest and best constructed buildings in Adams County. Business of all kinds revived, and the population of the town in a few years nearly doubled itself. In 1871, the railroad was extended to Frederick city, Maryland, and forms now the Frederick Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Littlestown was incorporated by the Court of Adams County, in the year, A. D., 1864, and by the faithful and persevering energy of Dr. R. S. Seiss, its second Mayor, and the Town Council composed of Daniel Crouse, Frederick Bittinger, Joseph Barker, David Schwartz, and Samuel Weikert, the streets were graded and shortly afterwards new pavements were laid, and the general appearance of the town improved.

In 1872, a very commodious and substantial public school house was built of brick, capable of accommodating over two hundred pupils.

In August of 1864, the first election for borough officers was held—W. F. Crouse being elected Chief Burgess. His successors were, Dr. R. S. Seiss, Simon S. Bishop, James H. Colehouse, Henry Rahter, Martin Steffy, Dr. R. S. Seiss, J. H. Hinkle, H. S. Klein, Dr. Seiss being the present incumbent.

There are now in the town five well built churches—the Catholic church rebuilt in 1840, the United Brethren church built in 1822 and rebuilt in 1862, St. Paul's Lutheran church built in 1866, the German Reformed church built in 1858, and a very beautiful church of modern architecture, rebuilt in 1870 by the Methodists.

A new banking house for the Littlestown Savings Institution, of great architectural beauty, was erected in the year 1879.

Mount Carmel Cemetery occupies a lovely spot on the southwestern portion of the borough, and its elevated position commands a splendid view of the beautiful surrounding country.

Littlestown is distant ten miles from Gettysburg and forty-two from Baltimore. The population of the town, according to the late census, is nine hundred and thirteen. Littlestown is located in a rich, fertile and healthy neighborhood; its citizens are remarkable for their energy, industry, and hospitality, and display much taste in the neatness and cleanliness of the town, and especially of their houses and homes—almost every house having two yards, beautified and adorned with flowers.

The *Weekly Visitor*—the first newspaper printed in Littlestown, was started in 1847; it was neutral in politics, and was edited by W. C. Gould



and W. Barst, subsequently by H. J. Miller. The publication of a newspaper in Littlestown was considered a memorable period in the history of the town, and its advent was welcomed with feelings of pride and congratulation. Henry J. Miller started the next paper, called the *Weekly Ledger*. The *Crystal Palace* and the *Littlestown Press* followed, both edited by Mr. Miller. The *Littlestown News* was started in the year 1874, by Preston O. Good. The next publisher was A. F. Barker, with H. J. Miller as editor. Mr. Miller had some interest in nearly all the newspaper enterprises of the town, of the founder of which he was a great-grandson. Barton H. Knode became editor and proprietor of the *News* about 1875. It suspended in 1878, Mr. Knode purchasing the *Hanover Citizen*—the Democratic journal of Hanover, which he still owns. The press, type, &c., of the *News* were purchased by a gentleman from Emmitsburg, and from them the Emmitsburg *Chronicle* is now printed. In the beginning of 1879, L. Huber started a paper in Littlestown, called the *Littlestown Courier*. It soon suspended. In August 1880, the *Littlestown Era* appeared, A. E. Keopert editor and proprietor.

#### LITTLESTOWN CHURCHES.

The first religious organization in Littlestown was the Catholic congregation. Their first building used as a church was situated on the northern corner of the lot now used by them as a burial ground. This building had been occupied as a dwelling, and was converted into a church about the year 1791. The trustees of the church at that time were Patrick McSherry, Joseph Flauth, and Henry O'Hara. Among the earliest pastors of the church, was Father Demetrius Augustus de Galitzin, who attended the Catholic settlements in the southern part of Pennsylvania, also portions of Maryland and Virginia, and afterwards became the founder of the Catholic settlements of Loretto and Galitzen, in Cambria county, where he ended his earthly labors. There is every reason to believe that Father Pellentz, who was superior of Conewago Chapel from about 1765 to the time of his death, Feb. 3d, 1800, held divine services in Littlestown prior to the pastorate of Father Galitzin. Subsequent to that period, the church in Littlestown was attended by Rev. Fathers Louis De Barth, Matthew Leken, and Michael Dougherty, until the year 1840, when the present brick church was built, Father Dougherty being pastor, and the trustees under whose supervision the church was built were, Henry Spalding, John Shorb, James McSherry, Jacob Rider, Dr. Joseph A. Shorb, Jacob Baumgartner, Joseph Fink, Joseph Riddlemoser, and J. Rider. The old frame weatherboarded church was sold to Joseph Aker, Sr., and was converted into a dwelling house, and is at this time occupied as such by him on the road leading from Littlestown to Taneytown.

Father Dougherty attended the congregation for a short time after the new church was erected, subsequently Fathers Joseph Dietz, F. X. Dencker, George Villiger, Peter Manns, Father Rieter, and others, were its

pastors. After a service of over twenty years, like a true and faithful soldier, Father Denecker died in the church at his post of duty, on the 8th day of January, 1879. He was succeeded by Rev. Father Villiger, who is now pastor of the congregation, and although beyond the age of "three score and ten," is hale and hearty, and discharges the duties of pastor faithfully and earnestly.

In 1867 a substantial brick school house, capable of accommodating about 100 pupils, was erected through the untiring energy of Rev. Father Denecker, as a parish school for the children of the congregation. The first teacher of the schools was Miss Mary Wilson; she was succeeded by the following teachers: Miss Ellen Heath, Joseph Smith, Frank Addelsperger, Miss Mary Fink and A. J. Smith, Esq., and Miss Emma Shorb, the present efficient teachers. In the year 1870 the school room was enlarged so as to accommodate the increased number of pupils. The pastor of the church has supervision over this school, and under his zealous care and guardianship it is being much improved. The congregation numbers about four hundred persons at this time, and was incorporated by the Legislature of Penn'a on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1840, under the name and title of "The congregation of Saint Aloysius"—Francis X. Denecker, Joseph A. Shorb, Henry Spalding, Joseph Fink, Jacob Baumgartner, William McSherry, Sebastian O'Bold, Jacob Marshall, and Andrew Little, being named as incorporators and trustees.

#### LITTLESTOWN U. B. CHURCH IN CHRIST.

BY REV. J. R. HUTCHISON.

After the Catholic Church, the United Brethren congregation is the oldest in Littlestown. It was organized in 1822, and the same year the congregation built itself a house of worship on a lot of ground donated by Philip Bishop, Sr. The church then had a small but devoted body of members. The membership increased, and the church flourished, until a few years ago, when an unhappy state of things was brought about which resulted in a division, leaving but a small membership. There are at present only thirty members, and the church is prospering.

Connected with the church is a Sunday School, having a Primary and an Intermediate Department, under the Superintendency of Mr. David Bollinger.

The old church was torn down in 1863 and a new brick church erected. This church is conveniently located, neat in construction, with lecture room and audience chamber complete, and will seat about five hundred people. The parsonage, on Frederick street, is a frame house, situate in a beautiful part of the town, and is well improved.

The following are the ministers who have served this congregation in succession since 1837: John Hawey, Philip Frey, Adam Noon, Jacob Sheller, Samuel Lidars, Benjamin Speck, Alexander Owens, Jacob C. Smite, Z. A. Colestock, John Fohl, George W. Stroman, William Miller,

Thomas F. Hollowell, Dr. Thomas McNeil, Samuel L. Minnick, J. Gideon Shaff, A. Tripner, Prof. Daniel Eberly, Isaac W. Weidler, Thomas F. Bushong, H. A. Schlichter, J. H. Young, J. S. Shaffer, W. Owen, R. H. Whitlock, and the present pastor, J. R. Hutchison.

#### THE M. E. CHURCH.

"The Methodist Church ranks next in point of organization. The year 1835 marks its beginning. During a period of ten years they worshipped in the United Brethren building, but in the year 1845 they erected a small house of worship of their own. During the present year (1876) the old building was razed to the ground, and a new one put up in its place. The building is gothic in style of architecture, tasteful in all its plans and arrangements, and presents a very pretty and attractive appearance. The congregation, though not large in numbers, is actuated by much enterprise and religious activity." The present pastor is Rev. J. N. Moorhead.

#### THE REDEEMER'S CHURCH.

The Reformed was the fourth church started in Littlestown, in 1859. The congregation was organized in 1860, by Rev. Jacob Sechler. Services were at first held in the Old Academy building, which they purchased. Rev. Jacob Sechler first preached in the old school house.\* This old building was torn down after the lapse of a few years, and the erection of a new brick church was commenced on the same lot, which was completed in the spring of 1872. The new church was built during the ministry of Rev. Clemens, who was succeeded by Rev. Casper Shields. The church at first belonged to the Hanover charge, which was divided in 1857, and Littlestown formed a charge consisting of Christ church, Littlestown, St. James and St. Luke's, the latter near Bonneauville, St. James on the Emmitsburg road. The present charge includes the three first named churches.

Rev. John Ault\* succeeded Bro. Shields in 1873, and supplied the charge

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\*Rev. Jacob Sechler was born in Turbut township, Northumberland Co., Pa., March 18th, 1806. At twenty eight years of age he entered the Reformed Theological Seminary at York, and completed his studies in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg. In 1837 he became the assistant, and shortly after the successor, of Rev. Samuel Gutelius, pastor of the Hanover charge of the Reformed Church. He accepted a call from the Littlestown Charge in 1859. In 1866, he received a call from the Manheim, (York Co.) charge, and removed to Hanover, where he remained until his death, Monday, May 10th, 1880. He married Miss Anna Harmony, of Franklin Co., Pa., in 1833, who, with two sons—one a minister—and two daughters, survive him.

\*Rev. John Ault was born at Annville, Pa., April 1st, 1836. In 1857 he graduated in Franklin and Marshall College, and entered the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg. He was licensed in 1858 by the Classis of Lebanon. His first charge was Trindle Spring, Cumberland Co., July 29th, 1859, he was united in matrimony to Miss S. T. Wagner. He died at Littlestown, Monday, July 26th, 1880, of typhoid

until his death, in the Spring of 1880, since which time the charge is vacant, but receives occasional ministerial visits from Rev. Dr. W. Zieber, of Hanover. "It was an important field," says his biographer, "which for various reasons had suffered greatly; and it was at the earnest solicitations of several neighboring ministers that he undertook the task of cultivating it. We have not the statistics of his labors in this charge, but we know that in five years he added over five hundred members. The old Christ church (called *Kreutz Kirche* in our early annals) entirely remodeled its church building; St. James' church was also rebuilt. The church at Littlestown had been organized in 1860, but it had grown slowly and its building was not completed until 1872. At the late pastor's first communion in 1873, there were but twenty-nine communicants; five years later the writer assisted him at a communion when the number of communicants was two hundred and twenty-six. The church being, as usual, found too small, was extended nineteen feet, and was otherwise remodeled. In this way the congregation increased in membership, becoming daily more prosperous."

Mr. Ault was greatly beloved by all his members rich and poor, old and young, to all of whom he was truly a father, and his loss is universally mourned. Writing to a friend about a month before his death, he said: "We had Classis here in May, and enjoyed a delightful meeting. Baring a few trifling exceptions, everything passed off very pleasantly and encouragingly. The attendance at all the services was uncommonly large, indeed, I have scarcely ever seen such continuously fine attendance either at Classis or Synod. You may be sure *I felt good on it*; and on the Sunday following the adjournment, I gave my people hearty praise, as they well deserved."

#### ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

BY REV. E. D. WEIGLE.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in the year of our Lord, 1867. The membership composing this new organization were, for the most part, members of St. John's Ev. Luth. church, a short distance west of Littlestown. A Lutheran church in the village had long been a felt want. Hence a number of the citizens of the town and surrounding country, of the Lutheran faith, undertook the project, and a most handsome church, costing about \$14,000, was the result.

The building committee consisted of the following persons: Ephraim Myers, Dr. R. S. Seiss, Geo. Stonesifer, Joseph Barker, Henry Rahter, and John B. Byers, of which number Ephraim Myers was the president, Dr. R. S. Seiss the secretary, and Geo. Stonesifer the treasurer.

The first council was composed of the following members: *Trustees*, Samuel Weikert and Jacob Keller; *Elders*, John Diehl, Amos Lefevre,

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fever. A wife and five children survive him. His remains were interred at Christ church, Thursday, July 29th.



John Crumrine and Jesse Geiselman; *Deacons*, Levi T. Mehring, Dr. R. S. Seiss, James H. Colehouse, J. Henry Miller, Amos Basehoar, and Geo. D. Basehoar. This council obtaining a charter in full accord with the formula of government of the General Synod of the Lutheran church in the United States, became the body politic.

On November 27th, 1867, the Rev. Samuel Henry, the pastor of St. John's Ev. Lutheran church received and accepted a call to become the pastor of the new organization. Because of unpleasant affairs, growing out of the peculiar relation the new organization sustained to the mother church, the ministry of Rev. Henry in this church was of short duration. He resigned on Nov. 9th, 1868. From this date to the 1st of May, 1869, the church was without a regular pastor. During the year in which Rev. Henry served the new organization, St. Luke's, near Bonneauville, and St. Mary's, at Silver Run, Md., were united with St. Paul's, making a charge consisting of three churches.

On the 1st of May, 1869, Rev. M. J. Alleman became the pastor of the charge as then composed, and remained in this relation, until November 1st, 1874. During the ministry of Rev. Alleman the charge was reorganized, making it to consist of St. Paul's of Littlestown and St. Mary's of Silver Run, Md.

After the resignation of Rev. Alleman, the charge was again without a pastor until March 14th, 1875, when Rev. J. W. Lake became his successor. Rev. Lake's resignation bears the date of Oct. 21st, 1877. This left the charge once more without a regular pastor. From Oct. 21st, 1877, to April 1st, 1878, the pulpit of St. Paul's church was supplied by students of the Senior class, from the Seminary, Gettysburg.

On the 1st of April, 1878, Rev. E. D. Weigle, the present pastor, took charge of St. Paul's church. It was now believed by a number of the members of St. Paul's church to be the time when it should stand alone, supporting its own pastor, and receiving the entire services of the same. By a resolution of Synod, which convened at Wrightsville, Sept. 11th-16th, 1878, the privilege of becoming a separate pastorate was accorded this church.

From its organization St. Paul's of Littlestown, steadily grew in numbers and influence. It is the largest Protestant church in Littlestown; in church building it excepts none, in numbers the Catholic church only exceeds it.

At present it has a communicant membership of 370, and a large and prosperous Sunday School.

During the year 1879 a handsome and commodious parsonage was built, on Frederick St., six doors west of the church, at a cost, including lot, of about \$3,400. The following members were appointed to secure the necessary funds and also to serve as a building committee: Ephraim Myers, Pres., Geo. Stonesifer, Sec'y, and Treas., Geo. D. Basehoar, Solomon S. Mehring, Geo. Hilterbrick and Isaac Degroft.

The following are the present officers of the church: *Pastor*, Rev. E. D. Weigle; *S. S. Superintendents*: Adult Department, John A. Swope and Chas. Crouse; Infant Department, Mrs. Lizzie Brockley and Miss Emma J. Swope; *Church Council*, ex-officio Pres., Rev. E. D. Weigle; *Trustees*, Chas. Crouse and Ephraim Myers; *Elders*, John A. Swope, Joseph Krumrine, William Slifer and Amos Basehoar; *Deacons*, Henry Forry, Edward Slifer, Peter Anthony, Elias Basehoar, George Smith and Edwin F. Fisher; Sec'y of Council, John A. Swope; Treas. of Council, Wm. Slifer,

A Ladies' Mite and Sewing Society was organized in the autumn of 1878. It meets semi-monthly. Its present officers are, Pres., Mrs. Dr. C. P. Gettier; Vice-Pres., Mrs. L. T. Mehring; Secretary, Miss Emma J. Swope; Deaconess, Miss Vinnie Mehring; Treas., Miss Mary Basehoar.

DIRECTORY OF THE CHURCH.—1. *S. School* every Sunday morning at 9 A. M. 2. *Services* every Sunday morning at 10 A. M. 3. *Services* every Sunday evening at 7 P. M. 4. *Prayer Meeting*, every Wednesday evening at 7 P. M. 5. *Teachers' Meeting*, every Friday evening at 7 P. M. 6. *Catechetical Lectures*, (8 months of the year) every Saturday afternoon at 2 P. M. 7. *Regular Council* meeting the first Saturday evening of each month at 7 P. M.

## LITTLESTOWN MISCELLANEOUS DIRECTORY.

**Borough Officers.**—Chief Burgess, Dr. R. S. Seiss; Pres., James W. Keefer; Sec'y, Geo. W. Riffle; Treas., Isaac Sell; Council, Alonzo Sanders, Ed. Crouse, and the above-named officers; High Constable, E. Myers; Notary Public, Dr. R. S. Seiss; Justices of the Peace, Jos. H. LeFevre, John McIlvain and Simon Bishop.

**Churches.**—Catholic, Baltimore St., Rev. Geo. Villiger, pastor; U. B. church, Baltimore St., Rev. J. R. Hutchinson; St. Paul's Ev. Lutheran, Frederick St., Rev. E. D. Weigle; Reformed, Hanover St., pastorship vacant; Methodist, Hanover St., Rev. T. N. Moorhead.

**Hotels.**—Harner House, cor. Frederick and Baltimore Sts., Sylvester Harner, proprietor; Western Hotel, Gettysburg St., Lewis Robison; Sherman House, Baltimore St., Henry Sherman; National Hotel, near Depot, Henry Rahter.

**Lodges.**—Catocin Tribe, No. 129, I. O. R. M., meet every Monday evening, in L. T. Mehring's hall. Officers: Sachem, John H. Nau; S. S., Wm. F. Sheely; J. S., David Smucker; P., James A. Long; C. of R., F. W. Stover; K. of W., W. H. Lansinger.

**Littlestown Savings Institution.**—Pres., Joseph L. Shorb; Treas., James A. LeFevre; Directors, George Stonesifer, Ephraim Myers, A. P. Starr, Daniel Crouse, Wm. Rider, Samuel Swartz.

**Mount Carmel Cemetery Association.**—Pres., Ephraim Myers; Sec'y, Dr. Bollinger; Treas., L. D. Maus; Directors, Isaac Sell, Wm. H. Lansinger, Wm. Hornberger, Samuel Gutelius.

**Postoffice.**—Baltimore St., David Bollinger, P. M.

**Public Schools.**—Building on Hanover St.; teachers, No. 1, J. H. Cress; No. 2, Amos Parr; No. 3, Miss Alice Powers; No. 4, Miss Lizzie Nix.

**School Board.**—Pres., Wm. Sheely; Sec'y, Dr. C. P. Gettier; Collector, Lewis Richstine, and above officers.

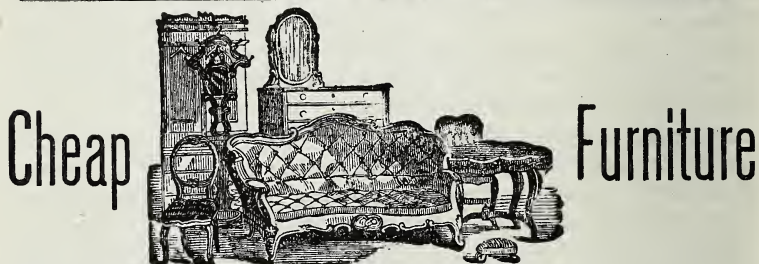
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Have stood the severest tests for years, and have proved the best,—Conowago Drain Pipe. See page facing Index.

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DEALER IN  
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, HATS,  
Caps, Boots, Shoes, Queensware,  
and everything kept in a first-class store. Remember, you can get bargains at Stonesifer's. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.  
GEORGE STONESIFER,  
Frederick street, Littlestown, Pa.



Always have been and will be always to the front.

IF YOU WANT the Best Walnut Room Suits for \$35.00;

IF YOU WANT the best Poplar Bed Room Suits for \$18.00;

IF YOU WANT the best Parlor Suit for \$35.00;

IF YOU WANT the best Marble-Top Parlor Stands for \$3.50;

IF YOU WANT the best Hall Stands, Walnut \$6.00;

IF YOU WANT the best Sideboards for \$5.00;

IF YOU WANT the best Extension Tables for \$5.00;

IF YOU WANT the best Lounges for \$4.00;

IF YOU WANT the best Bedsteads for \$2.50;

If you want Solid Comfort Beds, buy my Spring Bed and  
Mattress—from \$2.25 up.

If you want old cane seat chairs resealed and made as good as new, at moderate prices, bring them here.

If you want to save money and the reason I am not doing business for fun; I am doing business for profit, and I propose to make all the profit out of you I can. But I have common sense enough to know that the way to do that is to get your trade and keep it; and common sense also tells me that I can't get your trade and make money out of you unless you also can make money out of me.

Now I claim that is just what you can do every time.

Try me and learn the truth.

Respectfully yours,  
the tireless and sleepless furniture man;

R. BARNES,

*Between the Square and Railroad,*

LITTLESTOWN, PA.



## LITTLESTOWN BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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**Dry Goods, &c.**—Geo. Stonesifer, Fred. St.; E. Myers, cor. Balto. and Fred. Sts.; W. F. Crouse, cor. Balto. and Han. Sts.; R. A. Hartman, Fred. St.; Crouse & Kump, Fred. St.

**Groceries, &c.**—C. B. Barker, cor. Gettysb'g and Han. Sts.; W. Fesley, Han. St.; W. F. Rittase, Han. St.

**Jewelers.**—A. E. Keeport, Balto. St.; J. H. Hinkle, Fred. St.

**Physicians.**—E. K. Foreman, Han. St.; C. P. Gettier, Fred. St.; R. S. Seiss, Balto. St.; S. B. Weaver, Han. St.; H. W. LeFevre, Han. St.; E. F. Shorb, Fred. St.; T. W. Hickey, dentist, Balto. St.

**Druggists.**—David Bollinger, Balto. St.; Yingling & Son, Han. St.

**Warehouses.**—Fink & Shorb, Balto. St.; Weikert, Starr & Co., Balto. Street.

**Lumber and Coal.**—C. Crouse, Balto. St.; H. S. Klein, Balto. St.

**Cabinetmakers and Undertakers.**—R. Barnes, Balto. St.; F. Eline, Balto. St.

**Confectioneries.**—C. Crouse, Balto. St.; M. L. Bittinger, Balto. St.;

**Shoe Dealers.**—Wm. Lansinger, Fred. St.; Wm. Yount, Han. St.; E. F. Colehouse, Balto. St.; A. Sheely, Balto. St.

**Hardware.**—L. T. Mehring, Balto. St.; Spangler & Hinkle, Fred. St.

**Cigar Manufacturers and Dealers.**—Henry Marks, Balto. St.; G. F. Duttera, Balto. St.; J. C. Mehring, Fred. St.

**Coachmakers.**—Wm. Spangler, Fred. St.; Sell & Blocher, Fred. St.; Stover & Son, Fred. St.

**Tailors.**—B. C. Crouse, Balto. St.; P. Baker, Fred. St.; Joshua Seitz, Gettysburg St.

**Milliners.**—Miss Steffy, Balto. St.; Miss Goldens, Balto. St.; Miss Howards, Hanover St.; Mrs. Wm. Sheely, Lombard st.

**Stoves and Tinware.**—G. B. Riffle, Balto. St.; L. Brant, Balto. St.; Jno. McIlvain, Hanover St.

**Saddlers.**—Jones & Colehouse, Balto. St.; Geo. Steffy, Balto. St.

**Barber.**—Wm. Zecher, Gettysburg St.

**Marble Yard.**—J. H. Nau, Fred. St.

**Photograph Gallery.**—H. T. Slaughenhaupt, Fred. St.

**Littlestown Era.**—A. E. Keeport, proprietor, Balto. St.

**Insurance Agents.**—M. L. Alleman, Han. St.; Luther Alleman, Fred. St.; John Feeser, Balto. St.; Henry Dysert, Balto. St.

**Machine Shop and Foundry.**—Barker and Miller, between York and Lombard Sts.

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Conowago Drain Pipe : no satisfaction, no pay. See page facing Index.

# C. CRONISE,

DEALER IN

## LUMBER, COAL, &C.,

*Next door to National Hotel,*

*LITTLESTOWN, PA.*

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

# L. T. MEHRING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, STEEL,

NAILS, CUTLERY,

GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, HARNESS MAKERS'  
SUPPLIES,

and a full assortment of everything in the hardware line  
Also **SOLE AGENT** for

**HARRISON'S CELEBRATED TOWN AND  
COUNTRY**

**READY MIXED PAINTS.**

*Cor. Lombard & Baltimore Sts.,*

*LITTLESTOWN, PA.*

# L. T. MEHRING,

DEALER IN

**FIRST-CLASS PIANOS, ORGANS, &C.**

MUSIC BOOKS ALWAYS ON HAND. MUSIC LESSONS GIVEN AT LOWEST  
TERMS.

Call on or address

L. T. MEHRING,  
Littlestown, Pa.

## LITTLESTOWN RESIDENT DIRECTORY.



Alleman L M, Ins. Agt., Frederick st.  
 Anthony Peter, machinist, Lombard st.  
 Baker Peter, tailor, Frederick st.  
 Baker Joseph, laborer, Gettysburg st.  
**Barker C B**, merchant, Hanover st.  
 Barker Albert F, machinist, Hanover st.  
 Barker Ed, laborer, Lombard st.  
**Barnes R**, cabinet maker and undertaker, Baltimore st.  
 Bishop Simon, Real Estate Agent and Collector, Hanover st.  
 Bittinger Frederick, Baltimore st.  
 Bittinger J W, carpenter, Frederick st.  
 Bittle J, laborer, back of Baltimore st.  
 Blocher Thad, coach maker, Fred. st.  
 Bollinger David, druggist, Baltimore st.  
 Bost Wm, clerk, Baltimore st.  
 Boyer Henry, miner, Baltimore st.  
 Brant L, tinner, Baltimore st.  
 Brockley J, cattle dealer, Hanover st.  
 Carl Adam, tanner, Hanover st.  
 Colehouse Ed, shoemaker, Baltimore st.  
 Colehouse Wm, saddler, Gettysburg st.  
 Colehouse Jas, merchant, Frederick st.  
 Colestock Jno, Hanover st.  
 Cornell Wm, Hanover st.  
 Crebs Rev. W E, Hanover st.  
 Crebs N, painter, Frederick st.  
 Cress H J, teacher, Baltimore st.  
 Crouse W F, merchant, Baltimore st.  
 Crouse Ed, tanner, Hanover st.  
 Crouse Augustus, Baltimore st.  
**Crouse Charles**, lumber dealer, Baltimore st.  
 Crouse Jno, tanner, Hanover st.

Crouse Emory, tinner, Hanover st.  
 Crouse Bishop, tailor, Baltimore st.  
 Crouse F, hostler, Hanover st.  
 Diehl Jno, Lombard st.  
 Dougherty J, machinist, Hanover st.  
 Duttera R C, constable, Cemetery st.  
 Duttera J J, plasterer, Baltimore st.  
 Duttera G, cigar maker, Cemetery st.  
 Dysert Henry, Ins. Ag't, Hanover st.  
 Eckman Jonas, clerk, Gettysburg st.  
 Eline John, Sr, carpenter, Hanover st.  
 Eline John, Jr, carpenter, Frederick st.  
 Eline Ed, coachsmith, Frederick st.  
 Eppeleman Jesse, laborer, Hanover st.  
 Feeser W H, plasterer, Gettysburg st.  
 Feeser John, Ins. Ag't, Baltimore st.  
 Fesley Wm, merchant, Hanover st.  
 Fisher Jacob, blacksmith, Hanover st.  
 Foreman Dr. E K, Hanover st.  
 Gettier Dr. C P, Frederick st.  
 Gilbert H C, clerk, Frederick st.  
 Gutelius S, machinist, Hanover st.  
 Harner Sylvester, hotel keeper, Fred. st.  
 Harner Kansas, clerk, Harner House.  
 Harner Hanson, teacher, Hanover st.  
 Hartman Jacob, Hanover st.  
 Hartman R, merchant, Hanover st.  
 Hesson Jos, carpenter, Frederick st.  
 Hiteschue Isaac, coach trimmer, Fred. st.  
**Hickey J W**, dentist, Baltimore st.  
 Hinkle John, merchant, Frederick st.  
 Hoff N, plasterer, Cemetery st.  
 Hoffard Wm, wheelmaker, Gettysb'g st.  
 Hornberger Jacob, huckster, Lombard st.  
 Hutchison Rev. J P, Frederick st.

Try Crystal Cement to close your Fruit Jars, and you will use nothing else. Sold at Snively's Drug Store, Hanover.



**PERFECT PRESERVATION**

**OF THE DEAD,**

**WITHOUT ICE OR MUTILATION.**

Avoids the annoyance of ice box. Also have a

*NEW PATENT ICE CASKET.*

Can keep the dead from 3 days to 3 weeks. I am thoroughly prepared to attend to the dead with the finest hearse in York, Adams or Franklin counties. Have on hand at all times a large stock of Undertakers Trimings, Coffins and Caskets. Have a full line of Catholic and Protestant emblems.

Can furnish a fine coffin for \$20.00.

No charge for Hearse, nor for embalming for a short time.

If you want to remove the discoloration of the dead ;  
If you want to give the composure of peace, beauty and tranquillity to the dead ;

If you want to be able to arrange the time of funerals for those at a distance ;

If you want humid exhalations to cease, so that contagion cannot be communicated,

**GIVE ME A TRIAL AND BE CONVINCED.**

**R. BARNES,**

Between the Square and the Railroad,

**LITTLESTOWN, PA.**

**ALSO, FURNITURE DEALER. See page 80.**



Julius G B, clerk, Baltimore st.  
 Keefer J W, wagon maker, Frederick st.  
 Keefer Wm, laborer, Gettysburg st.  
 Keepert A E, jeweler, Baltimore st.  
 Keller Jacob, butcher, Gettysburg st.  
 Keller Walter, laborer, Baltimore st.  
 Klein H S, lumber dealer, Baltimore st.  
 Kohler Geo, laborer, Cemetery st.  
 Krumrine Jno, laborer, near Balto. st.  
 Kuhn Wm, huckster, Gettysburg st.  
 Kump G S, merchant, Frederick st.  
 Lansinger Wm, shoe dealer, Fred. st.  
 Lansinger A, carpenter, Frederick st.  
 Lansinger W, carpenter, Hanover st.  
 LeFevre Rev. Wm, Hanover st.  
 LeFevre Dr. H W, Hanover st.

**LeFevre Jos. H**, lawyer, Han. st.  
 LeFevre Mrs. E, widow, Hanover st.  
 LeFevre Mrs. A, " " "  
 Little A, merchant, Frederick st.  
 Long A, plasterer, Frederick st.  
 Long J A, laborer, Frederick st.  
 Marks Henry, cigar dealer, Gettysb'g st.  
 Martin Francis, ag't, Gettysburg st.  
 Maus Levi, huckster, Lombard st.  
 McCall John, laborer, Lombard st.  
 McIlvain John, J. P., Hanover st.  
 McSherry Jno, painter, Gettysburg st.  
 McSherry James, painter, Gettysburg st.

**Mehring L T**, merchant, Balto. st.  
 Mehring Ezra, Frederick st.  
 Metzler Rev. E, Frederick st.  
 Miller Jno. H, machinist, Hanover st.  
 Moorhead Rev. J N, Hanover st.  
 Mowery Wm, laborer, Frederick st.  
 Myers E, merchant, Frederick st.  
 Myers Eli, Vet. Surg., Hanover st.  
 Myers Henry, clerk, Frederick st.  
 Myers Sam'l, blacksmith, Lombard st.  
 Myers Elias, Lombard st.

**Nau J H**, marble yard, Frederick st.  
 Palmer Isaac, farmer, Lombard st.  
 Power Theop, machinist, Gettysburg st.  
 Rahter Christian, Gettysburg st.  
 Rahter H, hotel keeper, Baltimore st.  
 Rahter Raymond, clerk, Baltimore st.  
 Rickstine Lewis, blacksmith, Hanover st.  
 Rickstine Augustus, blacksmith, Han. st.  
 Rider Peter, mason, Frederick st.  
 Rider Henry, tinner, Hanover st.  
 Riffle Geo, tinner, Baltimore st.  
 Rittase W F, merchant, Harner House.  
 Robinson Lewis, hotel keeper, Get'sb'g st.  
 Robinson Wm, foreman, Gettysburg st.  
 Rohrer Daniel, laborer, Frederick st.  
 Routzahn Jos, weaver, Baltimore st.  
 Sanders A, commission merchant, Frederick st.  
 Sell Isaac, coachmaker, Frederick st.  
 Sell W A, coachsmith, Frederick st.  
 Seiss Dr. R S, Baltimore st.  
 Seitz Joshua, tailor, Gettysburg st.  
 Sellers John, painter, Cemetery st.  
 Shadle Wm, brush maker, near Han. st.  
 Sheely Amos, shoemaker, Baltimore st.  
 Sheely Wm, huckster, Lombard st.  
 Sheely H, clerk, Baltimore st.  
 Sherman H, hotel keeper, Baltimore st.  
 Sherman A, clerk, Gettysburg st.  
 Shorb Dr. E F, Frederick st.

**Shorb John**, (firm of Fink and Shorb, grain merchants,) Frederick st.  
 Slifer Wm, coal dealer, Baltimore st.  
 Slifer Jno, coal dealer, Baltimore st.  
 Sloughenhaupt S, photographer, Fred. st.  
 Smith Geo, carpenter, Frederick st.  
 Smucker David, painter, Hanover st.  
 Sowerhammer G, cigar maker, Lom'd st.  
 Spalding John, liveryman, Hanover st.  
 Spalding Ed, huckster, Baltimore st.

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Use Dr. Bird's Persian Chicken Drops--cures Cholera. Sold at  
 Snively's Drug Store, Hanover, Pa.

Spangler John, Sr, hardware Hanover st.  
 Spangler Chas, merchant, Hanover st.  
 Spangler Wm, coachmaker, Fred. st.  
 Steffy Martin, Baltimore st.

Steffy John, coachmaker, Baltimore st.

Steffy Geo, saddler, Hanover st.

**Stonesifer Geo,** Dry Goods, &c.,  
 Frederick st.

Stonesifer David, butcher, Gettysb'g st.

Stonesifer Israel, butcher, Hanover st.

Stover Geo, coachmaker, Frederick st.

Stover T, coach painter, Hanover st.

Sweitzer Jas, shoemaker, Hanover st.

Taylor Wm, tobacconist, Frederick st.

Waltman E, baker, Hanover st.

Weaver Dr. S B, Hanover st.

Whaler Jno, Hanover st.

Wherley J F, wagonmaker, Lombard st

Weigle Rev. E D, Frederick st.

Weikert Samuel, Frederick st.

Weikert Chas, merchant, Frederick st.

Weirman John, carpenter, Lombard st.

Wilt Rufus, shoemaker, Hanover st.

Willet Henry, laborer, Hanover st.

Witsotzky Jos, weaver, Gettysburg st.

Wolf Alex, laborer, Hanover st.

Yantis G B, ag't, Frederick st.

Yingling M, druggist, Hanover st.

Yount Wm, shoe merchant, Hanover st

Yount G W, coach trimmer, Hanover st

Yount J M, cigar manufacturer, Han. st

Zimmer Jno, weaver, Hanover st.

Zecker Wm, barber, Gettysburg st.

---

Use Dr. Bird's Persian Chicken Drops--cures Cholera. Sold at Snively's Drug Store, Hanover, Pa.

# He is a Groceryman AND HIS NAME IS BARKER.

He can always be found at the old reliable corner, Mrs. Reider's building, ready to wait upon all who may give him a call. HE SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH,

## *Guarantees all His Goods*

Fresh and Clean. No old stock. Fancy and Staple Groceries by tons. Plain and Fancy Confections in abundance. Notions in unlimited quantities. Fish by barrels. Bacon, Lard, Cigars, Tobacco, and everything that is only to be found in a well-stocked grocery and variety store.

## COUNTRY PRODUCE

is solicited, and the highest prices paid, either in gold or good clean goods. Come and see for yourselves. Seeing is believing; believing is knowing.

Thankful for the extremely large patronage already given my new enterprise by my host of friends, I respectfully solicit a continuance, as well as an increase of the same.

I am yours truly,

C. B. BARKER,

Cheap Cash Groceryman, cor. Diamond, Littlestown, Pa.

JOSEPH J. FINK.

JOHN A. SHORB.

# FINK & SHORB,

## PRODUCE AND

# General Commission Merchants,

AND DEALER IN

# ALL KINDS OF FERTILIZERS,

Opposite the National Hotel,

LITTLESTOWN, PA.

## YORK SPRINGS.

---

The section of country in which York Springs is located, was included in the "Marsh Creek Settlements," the earliest settlements of which were made about the year 1740, by "Scotch-Irish" Presbyterians, though many of the families in the immediate vicinity of York Springs were of direct English descent. Later, the settlement also included a few Germans, who removed from Northumberland County. The Brackers, Fields, Collinses, Hattons, Marsdens, Sadlers, were among the pioneer settlers of this now neatly and populous country.

The surrounding settlements suffered greatly during the French and Indian wars—the cabins and sheds of the settlers were burned, and many of the defenceless citizens were murdered and carried off captive by the Indians. Though the South Mountains served as a barrier against Indian incursions, yet Marsh Creek and Bermudian became for a time the frontier, across which the settlers of Cumberland county were driven, pursued by the Indians. These settlements would have been entirely broken up, had it not been for the great courage and perseverance of Rev. Thomas Barton, minister of Christ Church, Huntingdon. He organized the settlers of Marsh and Conewago Creeks into companies, obtained arms and ammunition for them from the Governor of the Province, and himself took an active part in the defence of his people and their humble homes, and hastened from place to place, wherever his presence was required. The following letter to Gov. Morris, as quoted by Rupp, will better demonstrate the active part he took in saving the settlements from impending destruction. It is dated Paxton, (Fort Hunter,) near Harrisburg :

*At 3 o'clock in the morning, Nov. 2, 1755.*

"I am just come from Carlisle. You may see by the enclosed in what a situation I left it. The Great Cove is certainly reduced to ashes. Andrew Montour charged Mr. Buchanan last night (at John Harris's) to hasten home and remove his wife and children. I suppose by to-morrow there will not be one woman or child in town.

"Mr. Hans Hamilton marches this morning with a party of sixty men from Carlisle to Shippenstown. Mr. McConaughy came over with me to raise reinforcements in order to join Mr. Hamilton immediately.

"I intend this morning to return to Carlisle with a party of men to guard that town. The gentlemen there desire me to request your assistance without delay."

I am, &c.,

THOMAS BARTON.

York Springs, or Petersburg, is situated south of Carlisle, on the Carlisle and Hanover Turn Pike, distant fourteen miles from the former place and sixteen from the latter, and thirteen miles northeast from Gettysburg.



The town was laid out in the year 1800, and took its name from Peter Fleck, who lived in a log cabin—the first house there—and kept a store. Houses were soon after built by Isaac Sadler, Jacob Gardner, Joshua Spealman, Vincent Pilkington and others. A school house had already been built on the present site of the town, about 1798.

A building was erected in 1826, on a lot donated by Jacob Gardner, Sr., and Thomas Stephens, called the Petersburg Academy, to be occupied as a place of religious worship, and to be used for school purposes, and for a public hall. The trustees were, Jacob Gardner, Sr., Thomas Stephens and Thompson Bonner.

The graded school house was built in 1856, on a lot purchased from George Gardner. The cost of the building was \$2,150, and \$175 for furniture.

The town was incorporated into a borough, January 8th, 1869, and called York Springs Borough. The present number of inhabitants is 378.

The *Century*, published at Gettysburg, was removed to York Springs in 1877—the first number appearing in that place April 4th, of the same year. This was the first paper published in York Springs. A. L. Heikes was then editor and proprietor. It was shortly after purchased by the present publisher, I. W. Pearson, and is now called the *York Springs Comet*.

York Springs is a neat and flourishing town, and is situated in a beautiful country, with pure mountain air, and many cool springs. Its people are enterprising and diligent, and for the most part enjoy reasonable competence. It is an intelligent community, with a high standard of morality and a firm attachment to religion.

#### THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

WITH ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO W. F. BRANDON, ESQ.

The first church built in York Springs, was the Presbyterian. It was built in 1830, on a lot donated by James McCosh, Sr., with a burying ground attached. The cost of the building was \$900. Before the Lutherans had a church of their own, they worshiped in Christ Church, Huntington, which privilege had been accorded them by the Wardens and Vestry of that church. Subsequently they met for worship in barns during the summer time, and during winter in a bar-room of a hotel, kept by the Miss Bighams.

The Presbyterian congregation was organized by Henry R. Wilson, the minutes of which appear on the Carlisle Presbytery as early as April 14th, 1818. For several years the little flock was supplied by different ministers belonging to the Presbytery. Rev. Mr. Quay was the first settled pastor; he was called in 1830, and was installed in 1832. He served the united charge of Monaghan and Petersburg very acceptably. Mr. Quay resigned his charge in 1839, which was supplied during the two years following by Rev. E. McKinney. Rev. J. A. Murray accepted a call in 1841, and was subsequently installed as pastor. Among the ministers

who served the congregation after him were, Rev. Messrs. Patterson, Agnew, Proctor, Wilhelm, Dr. Murray, Rev. J. Q. A. Fullerton, and J. P. Barbour, the present incumbent. The first elders were, Messrs. John Bonner, George Smith, and James Robinette. The only house of worship the church has ever had, is yet standing. It was repaired three years ago, at a cost of several hundred dollars.

Among the early members of the church were the following: John Bonner, James Robinette, Templeton Brandon, John McBride, George Robinette, Samuel Neely, G. S. Brandon, James Neely, Sarah Brandon, Mary Bigham, Ann Neely, Ann Godfrey, Agnes Bigham, James Brandon, Jane Bonner, Elizabeth Robinette, E. Bonner, Elizabeth Bonner, Mary Toland, Elizabeth Harper, Mary Brandon and Jane White.

[The following additional history we obtained from Col. W. F. Bonner, after the sketch furnished by W. F. Brandon, Esq., had been arranged for publication and placed in the hands of the printer.]

The first settlers were Scotch-Irish, and "Seceders." They were attached to the Dillsburg congregation, of which church Maj. John Bonner was an elder, and Mr. Waugh, pastor. One of the early ministers at Carlisle was Rev. Hays. He catechised in Capt. George Smith's barn, near Petersburg, where our informant, Mr. Bonner, attended catechism when only eight years of age (about the year 1805 or 1806), whom he asked one day whether "the heathen could be saved?" and answered the question himself by saying that "they could not be, as they had *never heard of Christ, the Saviour.*"

The "Academy" in town was built about 1824 or '25, and H. R. Wilson, was the first minister who preached in it. "Our little church was built about that time, and the 'Petersburg congregation' organized, with John Bonner and James Robinette, Esqs., as Elders." The following is from the minutes of the records of "Carlisle Presbytery," Sept. 14th, 1818: "The Rev. Henry R. Wilson reported that agreeably to the appointment made by the Presbytery last fall, he had organized the people of Petersburg into a congregation." Signed by Robert McCochran, State Clergy.

The following are the ministers who served this congregation, with the date of succession: Henry R. Wilson, 1818; A. B. Quay, 1834; E. McKinny, 1841; Joseph A. Murray, 1842; Rev. Warner (supply), 1859; D. Patterson, 1861; John O. Proctor, 1862; John Agnew, John C. Wilhelm, 1866; J. A. Murray (supply), 1869; J. Q. A. Fullerton, 1878; Rev. Barbour, 1879, the present pastor.

The following are the Elders: John Bonner, 1818; George Robinette, 1834; W. B. Brandon, 1834; John Mateer, 1837; James H. Neely, 1858; Jacob A. Gardner, 1858; Wm. Moorhead, John C. Brandon, J. Weems Neely, 1866; Col. W. F. Bonner, Moses M. Neely, W. T. Brandon, 1869.

#### HUNTINGTON LUTHERAN CHURCH, YORK SPRINGS.

The Lutheran congregation in York Springs was organized June 26th, 1831, by Rev. D. Gottwald. Before the present church was built services were held in the "Old Academy."

The first sermon was preached to the new congregation, May 1st, 1831. The first Elders were, Jacob Gardner, Sr., and Christian Picking; the Deacons, Thomas, John and Wm. Gardner. On Sunday, Aug. 21st, 1836—the 61st of the Independence of these United States; His Excellency, Andrew Jackson being President of the same, and His Excellency, Joseph Rittner, Governor of Pennsylvania—the corner-stone of the new church was laid, the church receiving the name of "Huntington Lutheran Church of York Springs,"\* which name it still bears. Rev. D. Gottwald, Dr. S. S. Schmucker, and John Ulrich, participated in the exercises. The Building Committee were, Jacob Gardner, Sr., C. Picking, Henry Bittinger, and Dr. D. Sheffer, who was Treasurer. He died lately at the age of 96 years.

We have before us an account of "the consecration of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Petersburg." This took place on the 4th of June, 1837. The lot was purchased in 1836, from Jacob Gardner, Sr., which included a burying ground. On the day of consecration, "the church was full of spectators, and many were unable to gain admittance. The exercises commenced on Saturday, June 3d, when a sermon was delivered by Rev. Rosenmiller, of Newville. On Sunday, Rev. Strow, of Shippensburg, spoke in German, and Prof. Schmucker, of Gettysburg, delivered a discourse in English. All the officiating ministers performed their duties with zeal and earnestness."

Rev. Gottwald preached his farewell sermon, Aug. 19th, 1838, and was succeeded Dec. 13th, 1839, by Rev. C. Weyl, who continued until March 24th, 1843. Rev. John Ulrich then became pastor, and was succeeded in Dec. 1855, by Rev. Jacob Martin, who served to Aug. 31st, 1859. Rev. P. Raby was elected after the removal of brother Martin, and he served the congregation about five years. He was succeeded by Rev. D. M. Blackwelder, and he by Rev. S. A. R. Francis, whose pastorate—as well as Rev. Blackwelder's—was short. Rev. J. B. Anthony followed. His stay was only about two years—from 1870 to 1872. Shortly after his removal to York Springs, he buried his wife. Rev. S. A. Hedges was elected pastor, and after his resignation, the present incumbent, Rev. J. W. Breitenbach, took charge, Sept. 16th, 1877, and is now entering upon the fourth year of his labors for the Master. When he began his services, York Springs Charge, which consisted of Upper Bermudian, Mt. Zion, and York Springs congregations, was divided—Upper Bermudian and Mt. Zion forming a charge, and Chestnut Grove entering the pastorate of Rev. H. Seifert—York Springs standing alone, became a self-sustaining congregation, with to-day a membership of 122, and a Sabbath School of 125 scholars. This church formerly belonged to the Huntington charge, comprised of the churches of York Springs, Upper and Lower Bermudian, Bendersville, New Chester, Bender's, Hampton and Franklin.

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\*For these minutes, we are indebted to the present pastor, Rev. J. W. Breitenbach.



## THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

COMPILED FROM MS. SKETCHES OF "CHRIST CHURCH," HUNTINGTON, WRITTEN BY DR. J. H. MARSDEN \*

Christ Church, Huntington, was built upon a tract of land known as "The Glebe," which consisted of about 160 acres. It was always understood by people, old when the writer (Dr. Marsden) was young, a portion of this tract had been set apart for the support of public worship by Mr. Penn, or his heirs. One section of the land had been patented, but not the other, which is *prima facie* evidence that the unpatented portion had been donated by the Penns, as no patents were required for lands conveyed by them prior to the Revolution—their titles being recognized as valid. The writer remembers when the Wardens procured the patent, and it was their intention to have the title made indisputable. The church then owned both sections; to one of which a counter-claim was set up, and the Wardens paid the claimant the small sum he demanded, as more certain, and cheaper than litigation. The land was sold, perhaps twenty-five years ago, and the funds invested for the benefit of the present church.

The old church stood on the Glebe, about three miles from Petersburg, in Huntington Township, and was long familiarly known as the "Old White Church," when the first building was put up, is not known; the later building, taken down some twenty-five years ago in a state of dilapidation, was the second. On the 15th of February, 1765, the General Assembly authorized the raising of 3003 pounds and fifteen shillings, by way of lottery, for church purposes, and among the specifications made was the "*repairing* of the Episcopal Church in Huntington Township in York (now Adams) County."†

Among church receipts in possession of Dr. Marsden, is one dated "Treasury Office of Pennsylvania," which acknowledges as paid by Edward Hatton and Francis Coulson, in trust, &c., the sum of \$93.42 purchase money and interest, \$10 fees, on 118 acres and 102 perches of land, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Wm. Godfrey, in trust, dated 19th day of May, 1755, and signed by Alex. Wilson for Wm. Findlay, Treasurer.

The first clergyman officiating here, of whom there is any remaining record or tradition, was Rev. Thomas Barton, the ancestor of the Barton family of Pennsylvania, of whom several members have been distinguished in the learned professions. Mr. Barton was sent out as a missionary, by the "Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts." On his arrival at Philadelphia, wagons were taken to transport his effects to his field of labor. In a book written by Mr. Hawkins, Secre-

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\*For part of these MSS. we are indebted to venerable Dr. Marsden, and for the rest, to Jos. S. Gitt, Esq., for whom they had expressly been written. Acknowledgments are also made to Mr. Gitt for Prof. Eberly's MS. History of Abbottstown, and for other valuable information.—THE PUBLISHER.

†See Glosobrenner Carter's Hist. of York Co., page 43.



tary to the above-named Society, this place (of his labors) is designated as a league south of Carlisle, at which the people assembled for worship, carrying their arms to repel attacks that might be made by the Indians. Mr. Barton was the friend of the Red Man, and immediately took steps for his spiritual welfare,—though his efforts were rendered nugatory by the hostility of the whites towards the savages, of course, exciting their resentment in return.

Richard Peters, Secretary to the Proprietaries, wrote to George Stevenson, Esq., of York, May 3rd, 1758, desiring him to have the ministers "appoint meetings, and animate the people to raise levees with all possible dispatch, as they are designed, by one vigorous effort, to dispossess the enemy, regain the Indians, and establish a durable and advantageous peace." Mr. Stevenson's reply, dated York, May 21st, 1758, says: "The Rev. Mr. Craddock gave me the pleasure of a visit, and preached an excellent *war* sermon from Mr. Lischy's (York) pulpit, on Friday last, in the hearing of Rev. Thos. Barton, Bay, and Lischy; he went with Mr. Barton yesterday; is to deliver another sermon to the same purpose to-day, from Mr. Barton's (Huntington) pulpit."

The earliest record in the "Vestry Book" bears date May 25th, 1760, in the hand-writing of Rev. Wm. Thompson—the successor of Thomas Barton—who signs himself "Itinerating Missionary." This gentleman was the maternal grandfather of the late James Hamilton, Esq., of Carlisle. Rev. Thompson officiated here for several years, and was succeeded by Rev. Daniel Batwell, who remained till after the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, and lived in the house upon the Glebe, which was still standing at the time of the writer's early boyhood. He officiated at Christ Church, and at York.\* Being loyal to what he understood to be the legitimate government, and faithful to his church, he was maltreated at York, "where he preached on a Sabbath, and on Monday following was seized by some rude and boisterous friends of liberty, by whom he was at three several times ducked in the Codorus Creek. Being freed, he set out on his return to his dwelling house (on 'The Glebe,') but he had hardly arrived there when a company of armed men from York roughly seized him, and, returning, confined him in the public prison."† It is not known that

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\*In removing the pulpit in the old Episcopal church at York, in 1810, several pounds of powder were found concealed under it, "probably placed there at the commencement of the revolution, by some one who had evil designs upon the Rev. Mr. Batwell."

†A memorial from Mr. Batwell was read in Congress Oct. 20, 1777, and it appeared "by the certificate of Dr. D. Jameson that the memorialist was so much emaciated by a complication of disorders that his life would be endangered unless he was removed from said jail." Congress referred the memorial to the President and Supreme Executive Council. Mr. Batwell received every indulgence, and was soon after liberated. "Though his political views did not coincide with those of Americans," says the historian of York County, "yet it is due to his worth to say that he was an accomplished scholar and a good man."

he was ever molested by the people of Huntington. After his liberation, he returned to England, and obtained a church preferment in the county of Kent, where he ended his days. Before taking his departure, he placed some of his furniture in the care of Mr. John Collins, one of his parishioners, with whose descendants it remained until about twenty years ago. One of his mahogany chairs is now in possession of Bishop Howe, of Reading.

After the departure of Rev. Batwell, there were no stated services in the church by Episcopal clergymen, for a number of years. The building was loaned to the German Lutherans, until they found means to build one for themselves. The Episcopal congregation was then served for a time by Rev. John Andrews, afterwards Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and author of a system of Logic. Rev. Andrews was "missionary in York and Cumberland Counties, from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel;" in 1776, he went to Philadelphia and "by subscription in that city obtained 57 pounds and 6 pence," to aid in completing the English Episcopal church, in York. "He came to York in 1778-79 and continued to preach somewhat more than a year. Accordingly, this is the period and time he ministered at Christ Church.

On the 6th of July, 1784, Rev. John Campbell, accepted an invitation to "administer to the spiritual concerns" of the Episcopal congregations of Huntington, Carlisle and York, and he is said to have traveled, (at least part of the time), between these places on foot. Huntington was the largest of the three congregations. His ministry continued until 1804, when he went to Carlisle, where he died, in May, 1819. This gentleman is said to have possessed brilliant talents, and to have been singularly eccentric. The name of the minister appearing next, is Rev. Charles Williams, "who was invited in June, 1823, and shortly afterwards accepted of the invitation. Mr. Williams was President of Baltimore College in 1825; his wife was a niece of Lord Thurlow. He left York for Baltimore March 29th, 1825. After a vacancy of one year, Rev. Richard D. Hall was called, and entered the services of his charge April, 16th, 1826. Mr. Hall's successor, Rev. John V. E. Thorne, of Carlisle, was elected on Easter Day, in 1828. He resigned January 1st, 1831. He was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Marsden.

In 1836, the old church having become much dilapidated, and the families in the vicinity mostly extinct by death or removal, a chapel was built in the neighboring village, now York Springs Borough, and a lot donated by Thomas Stephens, Sr. The church was called Christ Church Chapel, and has since been occupied by what yet remains of a once large congregation. Among the ministers following Dr. Marsden, were Revs. George Woodruff,\* Freeman Lane, Edward Kennedy, J. H. H. Millett, John Rey-

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\*Rev. George Woodruff's time was just prior to that of Rev. Charles Williams. He was a native of New Jersey, an amiable young man, officiated for about a year at

nolds, Henry L. Phillips, and others. The present missionary in charge is Rev. A. E. Tortat, Rev. J. H. Marsden and Col. John Wolford are the present Wardens. A very desolate looking old grave yard is still seen surrounding the spot where "Christ Church, Huntington once stood, in all about four acres, which still belongs to the remnant of the congregation. The enclosure or grave yard proper contains an area of from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an acre, and is quite full of graves. The earliest graves were marked by common flat stones, set at head and foot. The oldest lettered stone is a common sandstone, and marks the grave of William Field, of whom there was a tradition that he shot a bear which had hold of his brother—killing the bear, but not injuring the man. The first marble stone in this yard marks the grave of Thomas Wood, of Philadelphia, who died at York Sulphur Springs in July, 1813. There were at that time no facilities for transporting coffins—hence he was compelled to be buried in this obscure place, far from kindred, none of whom perhaps ever visited his grave. The only mourner present was a son, apparently about sixteen years of age, who, after the services were over, walked sadly up to the grave, and gathered a handful of the dust—the last relic of his departed father. The funeral sermon was preached by old Dr. Campbell, from the text "Oh that they were wise, that they understood this, that they would consider their latter end." This was the last time the old gentleman entered that pulpit. These old grave stones are becoming covered with moss, but still erect and in good condition, although tended by no affectionate hand.

#### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

York Springs Circuit of the M. E. Church was formed in 1844, from a part of Gettysburg Circuit. The charge at present comprises the churches of York Springs, Rock Chapel, Hunterstown, Bendersville, Wenksville, and Pine Grove, and belongs to the Harrisburg District, Central Pennsylvania Conference. The corner-stone of the first Methodist church in Petersburg was laid Sept. 1846. The lot on which the church was built was donated by John Sadler, Sr., and the cost of the building was \$2,000. The services of the corner-stone laying were conducted by Professor McClintock, of Carlisle. Wm. R. Sadler was chairman of the Building Committee. The church was dedicated on Sunday, August 1st, 1847. The corner-stone of the present edifice was laid Oct. 14th, 1868. The following is a list of the ministers serving the congregation since its organization in 1844, for which we are indebted to the present pastor, Rev. William Moses:

1844, John Stine, J. W. Kelly; 1845-46, Daniel Hartman, Francis S. Boggs, J. W. Ewing, (the first-named always serving two years, and the other two one year each); 1847-48, James Brads, W. M. Minnigh, Luther

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Carlisle and Huntington and near the close of the year died at the former place. He was buried in the old grave yard at Carlisle, where repose the remains of President Nesbitt, Chief Justice Gibson and other eminent men.

Etchison; 1849-50, Frank Dyson, W. A. McGee, F. S. Cassady; 1851-52, J. H. Switzer, H. W. Bellman, John P. Dean; 1853-54, James R. Durborow, David S. Monroe; 1855-56, Wm. Gynn, W. A. Snively, R. E. Wilson; 1857-58, O. Ege, J. C. Stevens, G. W. Dunlap; 1859, Geo. Berkstresser, G. W. Heyd; 1860-61, J. W. McKuhan, J. B. Ackers; 1862, J. F. Porter, C. K. Sumwalt, John A. Dixon, S. A. Crively; 1863, John A. Dixon, James G. Monroe; 1864-65, W. G. Ferguson, James Muller; 1866, vacant; 1867, J. M. Clarke, J. W. Feight; 1868-69, J. M. Clarke, J. B. Young; 1870, Jesse B. Young, T. F. McClure; 1871, T. F. McClure; 1872, S. Milton Frost, (who compiled the original list of minutes in this charge); 1873-74, N. Clark; 1875, E. W. Wonner; 1876, J. A. McKindlass, C. W. Marshall; 1877, G. M. Hoke, Richard Mallalieu; 1878, Richard Mallalieu; 1879-80, William Moses.

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# YORK SPRINGS COMET,

Published every Thursday morning, at \$1 per annum,

J. W. PEARSON, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.

CIRCULATION, 850 BONA FIDE SUBSCRIBERS.

The *Comet* is independent, as comets are generally understood to be. Its course is among the best people of York Springs, and Adams county generally. Its local items are fresh, crisp, and numerous. Everything in and around the Spring seems to be under the editorial eye. Even the advertisements are so local that one learns how well the *Comet* is regarded by the citizens of York Springs. Advertisers would do well to give it their consideration.

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Peters Henry,      "	Trostle I W,      "
Reed Thomas D,      "	Warren Thos, laborer,      "
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Reed G W,      "	Wolford John,      "
Reed B F,      "	Ziegler B W, postmaster,      "
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## ABBOTTSTOWN.

FROM PROF. DANIEL EVERLY'S MS. HISTORY OF THIS TOWN.

Abbottstown, situated in the township of Berwick, in the county of Adams, where the Hanover and Berlin turnpike crosses the York and Gettysburg turnpike, is the oldest town in the county. It was laid out in 1753, by John Abbott. The first lot was purchased by Jacob Pattison on the 19th of October, 1763. Quite a number of the deeds of John Abbott, and Alice his wife, of Berwick township, county of York, and Province of Pennsylvania, are still in the hands of persons owning property which he sold. These deeds were printed at Ephratae, Lancaster county, in 1763. From one of these indentures it is seen that a lot of ground was sold to George Miller for "Three Pounds," on the 1st of October, 1781, and Tobias Kepner and W. Momeger were witnesses to the transaction. In 1786 George Miller, potter, sold this property to John Ditty, blacksmith, for one hundred pounds.

John Abbott had two sons, Thomas and Edward. He gave to his son Thomas all of his land along the north side of the York and Gettysburg turnpike; and that which lies on the south side he gave to his son Edward. It is said that they did not prosper—one ultimately dying a pauper—and the land of their father passed into the hands of strangers. Thomas had a daughter, who is the mother of Dr. Abbott Carnes and of Mr. Calvin Carnes, at this time worthy citizens of the town laid out by their great-grandfather. Dr. Abbott Carnes relates a story which he often heard his mother tell. When the last company of wild Indians roamed through the town, they called at her house for something to eat. She gave them a ham, which they ate in Baugher's meadow, now owned by Mr. Daniel Baehr, and then departed, never to return.

The first house has been torn away. It stood where Mrs. Agnes Wolff now resides. Some of the logs and other material were used in building the house now owned by Mrs. Grove. A large stone house in the east end of the town, belonging to the estate of William Gitt, bears this inscription: "Built by G. H. A. D. 1781."

The location of the town is elevated. From the square, at which point the turnpikes cross, the ground descends in all directions; and hence is always free from mud. The land around is of excellent quality. Splendid crops repay the toil of the husbandman. The large barns and good farm houses attest the fertility of the soil and the industry of the tiller. In the south and southeast loom up the Pigeon Hills, large enough to form a respectable mountain. These hills certainly add greatly to the beauty of



the scenery, and their wild picturesqueness beget emotions of grandeur in the mind of every beholder. They abound in timber of first-class quality, and for years, if not for all time, will be the chief depository on which the neighboring farmers must depend for fencing material. It also is supposed that immense deposits of rich minerals lie hidden in those hills. Traces of coal and of copper have sometimes been found. A good quality of stone coal was discovered in quarrying stone for the Reformed church, in June, 1843, a short distance below the town. Also a small vein was found in digging the foundation of the Paradise Catholic church, near Abbottstown. Several years ago a company was formed for mining purposes, and after working for several weeks on the farm of Mr. Henry Miller, one mile south of town, in tracing what was supposed to be a vein of coal, it was found to be lignite, and was abandoned.

Years ago there was a vast amount of travel through Abbottstown, it being on the turnpike road leading from Philadelphia through Columbia, York, Gettysburg and Chambersburg to Pittsburg. On the stage lines of this thoroughfare thousands of passengers traveled annually, while merchandise, in immense quantities, was carried on wagons. The farmers of the lower end of the Cumberland Valley, in hauling their grain to Baltimore, entered the turnpike at Berlin and then passed through Abbottstown to Hanover, where they joined the Carlisle and Baltimore turnpike and had a good road to the city. Old citizens tell of the time when the town square and streets were crowded with wagons and horses, and when the teamsters and travelers filled up the hotels.

The turnpike from York to Gettysburg was built in 1818-19, at a cost of \$4,000 per mile. And the turnpike from Berlin to Hanover was made in 1816-17.

It was natural that a place so felicitously located, should, with the progress of the country, desire the advantages of more rapid transit, by which to hold the travel and trade, which was being diverted to other channels. Hence we find that as early as 1835 the question of a railroad through Abbottstown was agitated by its citizens. In 1836 surveys were made by Dr. Pfeiffer for the extension of the Wrightsville and York railroad through Abbottstown and Oxford to Gettysburg, to connect there with the so-called tapeworm. The road was located, over eight hundred thousand dollars were expended and the project was abandoned in 1838-39. Had not political animosity frustrated this plan, this no doubt to-day would be on the main line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

After several years of agitation on the part of the citizens, in which Sebastian Haeffer, Sr., Col. Geo. Ickes, Michael Hoffman, Frederick Delone and Wm. Bittinger took an especial interest in raising a subscription, a survey was made in 1856 by Joseph S. Gitt, C. E. The effort however was not successful. The matter then rested till 1865 when a survey was made from Oxford through Abbottstown to York and the Susquehanna river. It was expected that this road would be built but also failed.

In 1872, Mr. Maltby, who had purchased the Hanover and Gettysburg railroad, ordered another survey. He did not receive as hearty a response from the citizens of York as he thought the interests of the case demanded, and soon after he sold his road to the H. J. & H. R. R. Company. On the completion of the Short Line, the project of a road from Abbottstown to York was abandoned, perhaps forever.

The citizens now felt that they must look in another direction, and strive to get on a line from Harrisburg to Baltimore. In accordance with this plan surveys were made by Jos. S. Gitt, in 1875-6, and a road was located from Red Hill, on the H. & G. R. R., five miles west of Hanover, through Abbottstown to East Berlin. This road is now completed, built of the best material and in the most substantial manner, and is doing a large and remunerative business. The people of Abbottstown and vicinity acted nobly in the work of constructing this road. But to no one is greater praise due than to Mr. Wm. Bittinger, both for personal influence and pecuniary aid in making this project a success. A few short links yet to be made, and it will form a new line from Harrisburg to Baltimore as direct as the Northern Central, with much easier curves and far lighter grades, passing through a country more thickly settled and more fertile in soil.

#### CHURCHES.

Saint John's Lutheran congregation was established during the last century. The first building was of logs and weatherboarded. It was destroyed by fire in 1829. Dr. F. E. Vandersloot, of Philadelphia, was then a young man and was spending the evening at the house of Jacob Fahnestock, Sr., afterwards his father-in-law. Dr. Vandersloot and Mr. G. Ickes were the first persons at the fire. When they arrived, there was no fire in the lower part of the church but the gallery was in a blaze. Mr. J. Fahnestock and his son Jacob went into the church when the steeple was in flames, and the sparks were falling down into the church, took the cloth from the altar, secured the cup and pitcher of the communion service, took the pipe from the stove and conveyed all out safely, though with great danger to themselves. In this fire were destroyed the old papers and the books of the church which now renders it impossible to give the desired accuracy as to the early dates of its organization. It is thought that some runaway negroes were the incendiaries, since a few days before several had been detained in the lock-up, and on regaining their freedom declared that they would remember the town and repay in a manner not desirable.

The present edifice is built of brick, and has recently been remodeled and repainted. The corner-stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on the 11th of June, 1830. The record shows that the following ministers were present: Rev. Jonathan Ruthrauff, pastor, Rev. Geo. Schmucker, D. D., of York, J. Oswald, D. D., York, A. H. Lochman, of Harrisburg, Charles Schaeffer of Philadelphia, S. Gutelius, of Hanover, and Ferdinand

Edward Vandersloot. Nicholas Henry, George Baugher, John Wolf and Joseph Carl composed the building committee. Tobias Kepner and Nicholas Henry were the elders. Joseph Carl, Jonas Henry and Joseph Berlin were the deacons; Joseph R. King, the treasurer. This congregation was served by the ministers as they appear in this order: Geo. Bager, 1768-76; Schroeder, 1780-87; Grob, 1788-99; Rabenack, 1804-5; Rayman, 1807-19; Meltzheimer, 1820-24; Jonathan Ruthrauff, 1829-36, during whose pastorate the new church was built, and who was called to the congregation in Lebanon; Leonard Gerhart, 1837-38, called to Elizabethtown; Peter Scheurer, 1839-42, called to churches near Hanover; Wm. Heilig, 1842-45, called to Mt. Joy; Charles Witmer, 1846-50, called to church in Cumberland county; Leonard Gerhart, 1850-61; Daniel J. Hauer, D. D., 1862-72, Michael Snyder, 1873-77. The congregation was afterwards served by Rev. M. Alleman,—the present pastor being Rev. S. P. Orwig. A Sabbath School is connected with this church.

Emmanuel's Reformed congregation was also organized during the last century. For a number of years both congregations worshiped together, but in 1782\* the members of the Reformed church, (Rev. Rahauer, pastor), put up a house for their own use. The present stone building was erected in 1847. The corner-stone was laid on the 15th day of August, of that year. It was dedicated to the service of the Triune God on the 12th of June, 1848. Prof. Philip Schaff, D. D., then of Mercersburg, and now known both in Europe and in America as a champion of the truth as it is in Christ, was present and participated in the exercises.

Rev. W. F. Colliflower was succeeded in 1880 by Rev. David U. Wolf as pastor of this church. A number of able and devoted ministers have served this congregation, among whom are Charles Helfenstein, Samuel Gutelius, Jacob Sechler, Immanuel Hoffheins, F. W. P. Davis and Aaron Spangler.

Rev. F. W. Vandersloot, Sr., preached in this church from the year 1827 to 1831. He was a highly educated man, having received a classical training in Europe. He was also an accomplished musician, and sang with great power and wonderful sweetness. He died during his ministry at Abbottstown in the year 1831. Two of his sons are in the ministry of the Reformed church; the one is seventy-one years of age, the other seventy-four. Also a grandson is preaching in the same denomination. During Rev. Vandersloot's pastorate, Mr. Ernst, then living on the turn pike road leading to York, was the organist.

The Paradise Catholic is located one mile north of Abbottstown. A large tract of valuable land was donated to the church by Mr. John Brandt, on which a commodious stone building was erected in 1843, and since then has been a regular place of worship. Among the priests who

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\*Mr. Frederick Wolf, an old citizen of Abbottstown, remembers seeing the figures, "1777," above the pulpit of this church.

have ministered there, are : Revs. Fathers Pester, DeBarth, Zachl Villiger, and F. X. Denecker.

There are two schools, in Abbottstown, one for the more advanced pupils and the other for the primary scholars. The school buildings are not what they should be, and poorly correspond with the ability of the people. Yet the schools are in good condition, and under efficient teachers the pupils are making rapid and solid advancement.

A German Newspaper, the *Intelligencer* was published in Abbottstown by F. W. Koehler, from 1833 till 1848, when the name was changed to the *Wochenblatt* and continued two years longer, till 1850, when it was discontinued. The *Yellow Jacket*, an English campaign paper, in the interests of the Whig party was published by F. W. Koehler and N. R. Buckley in 1840.

The population now numbers about four hundred and fifty, and are generally industrious and frugal. Since the construction of the railroad a new life has been infused. Two fine large warehouses have been built and already are doing an extensive business in grain, coal, groceries and all kinds of produce. The place has always been noted for its healthfulness. The pure air and the excellent water are conducive to long life. Quite a number of aged men and women in the town and immediate neighborhood, who have spent their lives here are the witnesses of this fact. Of this number was Mr. Joseph Berlin, lately deceased, in his ninetyeth year, who possessed a vigorous mind and was able to recount with marked interest the changes wrought in this town, which was his residence during so long a life. Abbottstown is fourteen miles distant from Gettysburg, the same from York, and six miles from Hanover. Beaver Creek, a tributary of the Conowago, passes through the east end, and is the line between Adams and York Counties. Abbottstown was incorporated in 1835, and called "Berwick Borough." Col. George Ickes became postmaster in June, 1849. Mr. E. H. Stahl, the present postmaster, has served in that capacity for the past twenty years.



## ABBOTTSTOWN MISCELLANEOUS DIRECTORY.

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**Borough Officers.**—Chief Burgess, Daniel Felix; Sec'y, P. C. McCann; Treas., Henry H. Gladfelter; Council, Cornelius Shue, Joseph Raber, George Livingston, Emanuel Trostle, Henry Motter.

**Churches.**—Lutheran, Rev. S. P. Orwig, pastor; German Reformed, Rev. David U. Wolf, pastor.

**Hotels.**—Altland House, Reuben Altland; Union Hotel, Henry Cobler.

**Abbottstown Band.**—M. F. Stahl, leader; Albert Kinneman, Pres.; Charles Felix, Vice Pres.; P. C. McCann, Sec'y; Joseph Marshall, Ass't Sec'y; John Fowler, Treas.

**School Board.**—Dr. W. F. Hollinger, Henry K. Gladfelter, Joseph Raber, John Fowler, Henry Cobler.

**Post Office.**—West King St., E. H. Stahl, Postmaster.

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## ABBOTTSTOWN BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Samuel Steffan, Confectionery; Charles Dosch, Dry Goods; Millie Hoffheins, Millinery; Jesse Asper, Blacksmith Shop; Martin Thomas, Hardware; Geo. Livingston, Blacksmith Shop; Jacob Baum, Tinner; E. Spangler, Marble Yard; Wm. Hollinger, Dentist; Lewis Jordy, Dry Goods; Nicholas Berkheimer, Saloon; J. B. Hafer, Cigar Manufacturer; H. K. Gladfelter, Groceries; E. H. Stahl, Shoe Store; Daniel Miller, Cigar Manufactory; Peter Harlacher, Saddler; Kobler & Minter, Coach Shops; John Lookinghill, Confectionery; Joseph Wolf, Tannery; John Trimmer, Watchmaber.

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Snively's Drug Store, Hanover, Pa.

## ABBOTTSTOWN RESIDENT DIRECTORY.

Altland Reuben, hotel keeper, Diamond.	Hafer Wm, W King st.
Asper Jesse, blacksmith, Water st.	Hafer Jos, tobacconist, W King st.
Baker Andrew, laborer, W King st.	Hafer Chas, cigarmaker, W King st.
Baum J B, tinner, E King st.	Hafer W A, merchant, Water st.
Berkheimer S, saloon keeper, W King st.	Harlacher Peter, saddler, W King st.
Berkheimer J, blacksmith, W King st.	Harman Jacob, laborer, N Queen st.
Bittinger Wm, W King st.	Hildebrand M F, painter, E King st.
Brough Stephen, laborer, E King st.	Hoffman John, clerk, E King st.
Bucher J, farmer, W King st.	Hollinger David, farmer, E King st.
Carns C, huckster, Fleet st.	Hollinger W F, physician, W King st.
Carns N, plasterer, W King st.	Hollinger D C, dentist, E King st.
Carns Z B, tobacconist, W King st.	Johnson Dr C W, E King st.
Carns John, tanner, Queen st.	Jordy Lewis, merchant, E King st.
Copman John, blacksmith, Fleet st.	Kinneman Albert, cigarmaker, S Queen.
Dellone Gregory, merchant, W King st.	Kinneman Henry, " "
Dick Wesley, laborer, Queen st.	Kinneman Sam'l, teacher, W King st.
Doll John, carpenter, Fleet st.	Kinneman Jacob, laborer, S Queen st.
Dosh Chas, merchant, E King st.	Kobler Henry, hotel keeper, Diamond.
Eigelkey F S, tailor, N Queen st.	Kobler Lewis, coachmaker, E King st.
Eisenhart Frank, painter, W King st.	Kœhler J F, auctioneer, Water st.
Felix Sam'l, mason, E King st.	Lantz J S, coachtrimmer, Water st.
Felix Dan'l, mason, Water st.	Leppo David, laborer, W King st.
Felix Francis, laborer, W King st.	Lillich Abraham, W King st.
Felix John, laborer, Water st.	Livingston G M, blacksmith, E King st.
Felix Henry, laborer, E King st.	Lochman Peter, laborer, N Queen st.
Felix Chas, coachsmith, E King st.	Lookingbill J, shoemaker, S Queen st.
Flickinger J H, cigarmaker, Water st.	Markle Sam'l, carpenter, Fleet st.
Fowler John, plasterer, W King st.	Maul Solomon, merchant, W King st.
Getz Peter, laborer, E King st.	Mayers G C, teacher, E King st.
Gladfelter W H, merchant, W King st.	Mayers Henry, farmer, E King st.
Grim John, laborer, back of Fleet st.	McCann P C, teacher, E King st.

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McClain Jacob, blacksmith, E King st.	Pierson A C, painter, Water st.
Metzger Washington, farmer, E King st.	Raber Jos, farmer, back of Water st.
Miller Henry, W King st.	Reever John, painter, E King st.
Miller Daniel, tobacconist, W King st.	Shue Cornelius, farmer, W King st.
Miller A G, farmer, W King st.	Spangler E D, stone-cutter, E King st.
Miller Wm, carpenter, W King st.	Spangler Chas, " " "
Minter Chas, blacksmith, E King st.	Spangler Wm, " " "
Mollison Henry, farmer, Water st.	Stahl E H, shoemaker, W King st.
Mollison John, Water st.	Stahl M F, " " "
Morrison J B, farmer back of Fleet st.	Steffman Samuel, laborer, E King st.
Motter Henry, laborer, W King st.	Strubinger P H, teacher, W King st.
Mummert Richard, saddler, Water st.	Thomas M H, merchant, E King st.
Mummert Dan'l, laborer, Water st.	Toot Wm, laborer, E King st.
Myers G C, merchant, E King st.	Trimmer John, laborer, Water st.
Myers Henry, laborer, back of Water st.	Trostle Emanuel E King st.
Nagle Geo, tobacconist, W King st.	Tschop Dan'l, wheelwright, E King st.
Nagle Israel, teacher, W King st.	Wichter N, basket maker, Water st.
Nagle Daniel, carpenter, S Queen st.	Wilson Frank, laborer, W King st.
Nagle Moses, cabinetmaker, E King st.	Wolf Jos, tanner, S Queen st.
Nagle Peter, W King st.	Wolf Fred, tanner, E King st.
Noel Jerome, carpenter, W King st.	Wolf G W, tanner, S Queen st.
Noel John, blacksmith, E King st.	Yeager J M, laborer, Fleet st.
Orwig Rev S P, Water st.	Yohe Henry, shoemaker, W King st.

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## EAST BERLIN.

BY J. CURTIS HILDEBRAND.

East Berlin is a neat and thriving town, (lately created a Borough) situated in the lower end of Adams County, in Hamilton Township, (formerly Berwick Township, York County,) at the junction of the Conowago and Beaver Creeks. It is distant four miles from Abbottstown, ten from Hanover, six from New Oxford, thirteen from York, ten from Gettysburg, fourteen from Dillsburg, fifty-two from Baltimore, and one hundred and one from Philadelphia; latitude, 39.56.

John Frankenger,\* a Prussian, purchased two-hundred acres of land, from Thos. and Richard Penn, for which he paid 28 pounds, 16 shillings and 7 pence, and on the 8th day of May, 1764, laid out the town into 85 lots, with one main street, four cross streets and five alleys. He called the new town Berlin, after his native place in the *Vaterland*; East being added when the postoffice was established, to distinguish it from another Berlin in the State. The cost of the lots was two pounds fifteen shillings each. Every purchaser was required to erect a dwelling house on each lot within two years and six months—the houses to be at least twenty feet in length and sixteen in breadth, with either a stone or a brick chimney attached. If the houses were not built in said time, the lot or lots were forfeited to the original owner; purchasers were also required to pay on each lot a yearly rent of one Spanish dollar, or the value thereof in Pennsylvania currency, to the said Frankenger, his heirs, &c. In 1774, Mr. Frankenger disposed of his interest to Peter Househill, for the sum of 550 pounds, who, March 18th, 1782, sold to Andrew Comfort. Mr. Comfort dying, ordered and directed in his last will and testament, bearing date Nov. 19th, 1789, that the said town and plantation should be valued by six freeholders, and that his son, Andrew, should have the privilege of taking the estate at its valuation. Andrew took the property, his deed being dated January 21st, 1794. The same year he sold his interest to John Hildebrand, Sr., grandfather of the writer—whose deed bears date Jan. 16th, 1795, recorded in the Recorder's office of York County, book K. K., page 249. After becoming proprietor, Mr. Hildebrand laid out 100 more lots, on the north side of town, known as "Hildebrand's addition" to the original town of Berlin. On the 5th of Oct., 1811, he gave half an acre of ground, on the north side of the town, for the erection of a Union Church,

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\*John Frankenger became Commissioner of York Co., Oct. 31st, 1758, it being the last year of Robert McPherson's term—Mr. McP. having joined the "Western Expedition" in the reduction of Fort Du Quesne, by General Forbes.



(German Lutheran, Presbyterian and Reformed,) being more suitable than that donated by Frankenberger.

The first house in Berlin was built by Charles Himes, in 1765; the second by Jacob Sarbaugh, in 1766; the third by James Mackley, in 1767, who opened a small store, and was the first tobacco seller in town. Peter Lane, a German, erected a mill, about 1769, at the west end, which thirty years afterwards was swept away by a freshet. The present mill was erected by Borius Fahnestock.

The first English school was opened here in 1769, by Robert John Chester, an Englishman, who afterwards turned his mind to keeping tavern in the new village.

Several efforts have been made during the past to establish newspapers in our town, but all have failed, owing, perhaps, to the many surrounding towns in which papers are published. The publication of the *Register* was commenced in April, 1843, by Wm. Bart. This paper was neutral in politics, and suspended after the first year. In 1845, Mr. Bart started the *Berlin Citizen*, which also was short-lived. A new enterprise, called *The Standard*, was begun in May, 1846, by G. O. Little, and continued for a short time. Soon after a Democratic paper—*Young Ironsides*,—made its appearance, edited and published by E. B. Bart & Co. This was probably only a campaign paper, and was published in opposition to a Republican paper, then printed at Abbottstown. These two papers made the campaign very interesting, by their sharp rejoinders, to both parties in this vicinity. With the increasing population and prosperity of our town, we can predict the success of any future journalistic enterprise.

The Berlin Improvement Society was founded in this place in 1842. They have at present a very valuable circulating library, containing over six hundred volumes. The Society occupies a school room, owned by the Lutheran and Reformed churches, built over 100 years ago, and yet in good condition.

The Berlin Beneficial Society was organized Dec. 10th, 1844, with fifteen charter-members, four of whom yet survive—the fifth, Rev. A. G. Deininger, departed this life Sept. 30th, 1880. The present membership is about 170; the Society is in a flourishing condition and pays out annually in benefits over \$1200.

Washington Camp, No. 21, P. O. S. of A., was organized August 14th, 1870; and Oniska Tribe, No. 40, I. O. of R. M., Nov. 28th, 1871.

East Berlin in 1846 contained 1 church, a public library, 2 mills, 3 stores, 3 taverns, 3 apothecaries, 84 dwellings, and had a population of 410 inhabitants. The borough itself now contains 140 dwellings, and has a population of 510 souls. The town made rapid progress in its early days, and possessed a considerable stir of business, caused by the many wagons passing through from the northern part of York and Cumberland Counties, hauling their produce to market at Baltimore; but, like many other towns of equal rapid growth, met with its reverse, on account of the construction

of other roads, and the introduction of new modes of conveying produce and merchandise.

During the year 1879, the people of Hamilton Township (of which East Berlin formed a part,) became dissatisfied with having the election poll in East Berlin, and petitioned the Court to have it removed to Pine Run School-house, about three miles from town. An election was accordingly held, when it was decided to remove the poll to Pine Run. When the fall election occurred, the citizens of East Berlin turned out *en masse*, and, headed by the Berlin Band, proceeded to the new election poll to deposit their ballots. In consequence, the people of East Berlin petitioned the Court of Adams County to erect their town into a borough, which was done in 1880.

In 1877, many improvements were made in town, at the same time Locust Street was laid out and Second Street extended to Locust. The same year the Berlin Branch Railroad was completed, which constituted a memorable era in the history of our town. The \$27,000 invested by our inhabitants in this enterprise is already repaying them in many ways. During the past year about 35,000 bushels of wheat were shipped from our warehouses, and over 4,000 bushels of peaches sent to distant markets. A number of lime kilns were erected at the completion of the road, and all are doing a good business. East Berlin lies in a rich farming country; its citizens are intelligent and enterprising, and with energetic borough officers, and a few more wants supplied (a bank being most needed) East Berlin will yet arrive at considerable dignity, and become one of the most important and flourishing towns in the county.

The Presbyterian (now Reformed Church) was organized about the year 1800. Between this period and 1810, Rev. John Ernst preached in a school house standing near the present church. The present Union Lutheran and Reformed church was erected in 1811, though not entirely completed until 1822. The Lutheran Trustee was Philip Jacob Bohn, and Frederick Asper the Reformed. The new building was put under roof in 1811, when for some reason it was left in its unfinished condition for 11 years. The most plausible reason for the suspension of operations was undoubtedly the war of 1812-14, which affected their financial affairs to such an extent that they were compelled to discontinue for a time their noble enterprise. During this period the church had become a regular rendezvous for the sheep and cattle of the neighborhood. Considerable time elapsed before these people were again prepared to resume the work of finishing the church edifice. Eventually, Rev. Carl Helfenstine (Reformed) and Rev. Speck (Lutheran) succeeded in inspiring them with new zeal and energy, and the work was again resumed. The building was completed with considerable difficulty and self-denial, and solemnly set apart for Divine worship in 1822. The following are the ministers who served the Reformed church: John Ernst, 1800-1812 or '14; Carl Helfenstine, 1814-26; Wm. F. Vandersloot, 1826-31; W. C. Bennet 1832-34;

Dr. D. Ziegler, 1834-35; Samuel Gutelius, 1835-40; E. H. Hoffheins, 1853-63; W. F. P. Davis, 1863-72; W. F. Colliflower, 1872-79. The congregation at present numbers 140 members, and is without a pastor.

The Lutheran church at present numbers about 125 members, under Rev. S. P. Orwig as pastor. Among its earlier ministers were, Revs. Raymond, Speck, Albert, and A. G. Deininger, who preached the Gospel for over 52 years, and is living at present in our borough at the advanced age of 85 years.\*

The Evangelical congregation, with Rev. G. H. Schleh as pastor, erected Trinity Evangelical church, on Locust St., in 1879. This is a very neat and handsome edifice. The present membership is about twenty-five.

About twenty-five years ago, Mr. John Saddler erected a Methodist church in this place, and after being used a number of years, was sold by a special act of the Legislature. The purchaser converted it into a dwelling house, at present owned by Mr. Michael McSherry.

A Union Sabbath-school was organized here May 10th, 1840, with about 27 pupils, and the German Reformed about 25 pupils. In 1843, there were 6 male and 8 female teachers, with 60 pupils. The constitution of the Union school was adopted May 1st, 1842; the school was reorganized in 1857. Mr. J. B. Baughman, our present S. S. Missionary, took charge of the school in 1858, since which date it is very prosperous. The school now numbers 29 teachers, and 153 scholars. The present officers are, Supt., Elijah Spangler; Asst. Supt., Michael McSherry; Sec'y, Michael Heltzel; Treas., John Eyster.

The Evangelical Sabbath School was organized in the fall of 1879; the number of scholars is about 50, and teachers 12. The officers are, Supt., Rev. J. Ed. Britcher; Asst. Supt., Dervius Krawl; Sec'y, Jacob M. Stambach.

The Catholic population of East Berlin, attend services at the Paradise Catholic church, near Abbottstown.

East Berlin can boast of one of the finest school rooms in Adams county. It is a very handsome two-story brick dwelling, 60 by 31 feet. The land was purchased from Michael McSherry for \$285. The Directors who erected the building were, Hon. W. S. Hildebrand, Simon Altland,

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[\*This venerable minister has gone to his long home since the above was written. He died at his residence in East Berlin, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 30th, 1880. He was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, in 1794, and emigrated to this country in early life, after serving in the army for several years during the Bonaparte wars. He first located in Centre county, Pa., and in 1819 married Susan Phebe Brown, of Aaronsburg. He studied theology at Lancaster, and was licensed to preach in 1828. He soon afterwards accepted a call from the East Berlin charge, where he continued to labor for nearly 52 years, founding new churches, so that five Lutheran ministers now successfully labor in his original charge, while his own immediate congregations, recently surrendered to his successor, number 1400 members.—THE PUBLISHER.]

Elijah Spangler, Michael Shaffer, Wesley Heagy, and John Myers. The building was erected in 1878. J. R. Darone was the contractor. The room was first occupied Monday, Oct. 29th, 1878, by the East Berlin High and Primary School, J. Curtis Hildebrand, Principal; Miss Ida M. Hartley, teacher of Primary Department. The total number of scholars present at the time was 122.

[This flourishing select academy—East Berlin Normal School—in charge of Prof. J. C. Hildebrand, a young man of fine literary attainments and very successful in imparting knowledge to others, has gained a wide local reputation for thorough teaching, and merits more than the mere passing notice the modesty of the above writer has constrained to give it. The school was established in 1870, and was at first held in the old public school building. It is crowded to its utmost capacity at every session, by scholars from near and far, and for a number of terms many were sent away from want of accommodations. Many of the pupils are teachers, and others from the ranks of those preparing to teach. J. Curtis Hildebrand is principal of the Normal Department, with Dr. F. C. Wolf, A. M., professor of Latin, Greek and German; C. S. Deardorff, professor of Penmanship and Pen Drawing; Miss Annie E. Storm, teacher of Instrumental Music. Of the Primary Department, J. Curtis Hildebrand is Superintendent, and W. J. Metzler, Vice Principal. The trustees are, Rev. A. G. Deininger, John Picking, Jacob Resser, E. Spangler, Hon. W. S. Hildebrand, Dr. S. Meisenhelder and J. B. Baughman.

The Normal School is composed of A and B Grades, and is designed for teachers, or those preparing to teach. In addition to this, courses of instruction by lectures and otherwise are given from time to time upon the best methods of organizing, teaching and governing schools of every grade, and the members of the Normal have the opportunity of teaching in the Model School and Primary department. The Model School comprises the C Grade, is under the care of the Principal and Vice Principal, and is designed to obtain a general business education.—THE PUBLISHER.]

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## EAST BERLIN MISCELLANEOUS DIRECTORY.

**Borough Officers.**—Chief Burgess, George King; Clerk, J. W. Metzler; Council, Jacob Resser, George W. Baugher, John Hartley, Michael Rebert, Henry Shaffer, John Wiest; High Constable, Emanuel Rhinehart.

**Churches.**—Union Lutheran, Rev. S. P. Orwig; German Reformed, vacant; Evangelical, Rev. G. H. Schlech.

**Hotels.**—Pennsylvania House, Henry Shaffer; Keystone, H. B. Kline; Hildebrand's, Temperance Hotel, A. S. Hildebrand.

**Lodges.**—Oniska Tribe, I. O. of R. M., No. 40, meet in Stambaugh's hall every Monday evening. Officers: Sachem, Israel Stambaugh; Senior Sagamore, H. W. King; Junior Sagamore, J. Nevin Wolf; C. of R., J. Curtis Hildebrand; K. of W., J. H. Bohn; Prophet, John Wiest; Right Sanup, G. W. Baugher; Left Sanup, Michael McSherry. Sons of America, No. 21, meet in Stambaugh's hall every Monday evening. Officers: Pres., H. B. Kline; Vice Pres., Israel Stambaugh; M. of F. and C., J. R. Darone; Con., Daniel Tschop; I. G., G. C. Mayer; O. G., Lewis M. Baker; P. P., A. M. Ditmire. East Berlin Beneficial Society, Pres., H. W. King; Vice Pres., Michael Heltzell; Sec'y, J. Curtis Hildebrand; Treas., John Miller. East Berlin Improvement Society, Pres., Jacob Resser; Sec'y and Treas., Harry Spangler; Cor. Sec'y, J. Curtis Hildebrand; Librarian, W. W. Resser.

**Berlin Band.**—Leader, Claude Lapham; 2nd Leader, John F. Butt; Pres., J. Nevin Wolf; Vice Pres., J. R. Darone; Sec'y, C. M. Doffler; Treas., Chas. E. Butt.

**Public Schools.**—No. 1, J. Curtis Hildebrand; No. 2, Miss Sallie Frey. East Berlin Normal School, J. Curtis Hildebrand, Principal. School Board, W. S. Hildebrand, Ed. Sheffer, Dr. R. N. Meisenhelder, Simon Altland, Wm. B. Moul and J. Henry Bohn.

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## EAST BERLIN BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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## EAST BERLIN RESIDENT DIRECTORY.

Altland Wm, carpenter, Abbottstown st.	Eisenhart Peter, painter, Mill road.
Altland Simon, carpenter, Harrisburg st.	Eisenhart George, Mill road.
Arnold Henry, carpenter, Mill road.	Eyster John, King st.
Baker Dr D L, King st.	Eyster Chas, student, King st.
Baughner Frank, laborer, King st.	Geisleman J F, merchant, King st.
Baughner Geo, laborer, King st.	Geisleman John King st.
Baughman J B, merchant, Locust st.	Getz John, blacksmith, King st.
Baughman J O, " King st.	Grumbine Daniel, King st.
Beavenour J, coachtrimmer, King st.	Hartley John, Jr, miller, Mill road.
Bender Isaac, King st.	Hartly John, King st.
Berryman W R, carpenter, King st.	Hartman Philip, Abbottstown st.
Berkheimer H G, laborer, " "	Hartman Henry, laborer, King st.
Binder J H, shoemaker, " "	Hartman J, brushmaker, " "
Blinsinger Wm, King st.	Heltzel Michael, carpenter, King st.
Blinsinger Ed, shoemaker, King st.	Hess Jeremiah, machinist, King st.
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Brady John, blacksmith, Harrisburg st.	Hildebrand W S, merchant, " "
Britcher O J, painter, King st.	Hildebrand A S, hotel keeper, " "
Britcher Ed, " " "	Hildebrand J L, teacher, " "
Brough Andrew, Abbottstown st.	Hildebrand F S, King st.
Buff L C, blacksmith, King st.	Hildebrand Jacob H, clerk, King st.
Bushey Abraham, " "	Hildebrand Albert F, King st.
Butt Chas, laborer, " "	Hildebrand Samuel, carriage trimmer
Butt J F, tinner, " "	King st.
Butt Geo, carpenter, " "	Hoffheins Lewis coachtrimmer, King st
Corbin Dr Daniel, " "	Hoover Peter, lime dealer, King st.
Coulson John, blacksmith, King st.	Hubbleby Geo, shoemaker, " "
Darone J R, carpenter, King st.	Jacobs John, blacksmith, " "
Deardorff D, carpenter, " "	Jacobs Aaron, Harrisburg st.
Decker Clifton, shoemaker, King st.	Jacobs H B, farmer, King st.
Dellone M, drover, King st.	King H W, coachmaker, King st.
Diller L Y, lime dealer, King st.	King Geo, coachmaker " "
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Dohn John, tailor, Harrisburg st,	Kline H B, hotel keeper, " "

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Kuhn Francis, saddler, " "	Sheffer Samuel, King st.
Lapham Claude, barber, " "	Siar C, laborer, Harrisburg st.
Lapham Fletcher, laborer, " "	Siar Benj, shoemaker, King st.
Leib Abraham, laborer, " "	Siar Sam'l, " " "
McSherry Henry, watchmaker, King st.	Skidmore Jno, drover, " "
McSherry G W, student, King st.	Spahr Wm, laborer, Harrisburg st.
McSherry M. cigarmaker, " "	Spangler H F, clerk, King st.
Meisenhelder Dr R N. " "	Spangler Geo, weaver, King st.
Meisenhelder Dr S, " "	Spangler H M, clerk, " "
Metzler W J, teacher, " "	Spangler A H, stonecutter " "
Miller Wm, laborer, " "	Spangler E, merchant, " "
Miller H L, merchant, " "	Stambaugh M, " "
Miller John, laborer, " "	Stambaugh Jacob, coachmaker, King st.
Moul W B, machinist, " "	Stambaugh J M, laborer, " "
Myers Jesse, King st.	Stambaugh Israel, coachmaker. " "
Myers T E, farmer, King st.	Storm A W, justice, King st.
Myers B E, " " "	Stoner C W, " "
Nickey N, butcher, " "	Stoner N W, saloon keeper, King st.
Nitchman C, laborer, " "	Stouffer H W, carpenter, " "
Picking John, " "	Stoner A K, King st.
Philips Michael, " "	Schwartz J Q, tailor, King st.
Philips Henry, laborer, King st.	Schwartz Philip, " "
Raffensperger H, laborer, Harrisburg st.	Tschop J R, machinist, King st.
Resser Jacob, tinner, King st.	Urick L C, agent, " "
Rebert Michael, miller, Mill road.	Wehler Israel, " "
Rhinehart Em'l, cooper, King st.	Weigert F F, blacksmith, King st.
Reigle John, huckster, Locust st.	Wiest John, farmer, " "
Reigle Josephus, laborer, Harrisburg st.	Wiest Albertus, smith, King st.
Schlech Rev G H, King st.	Wolf Adam, weaver, Harrisburg st.
Sell Rev Daniel, " "	Wolf J N, jeweler, King st.
Sharrer Jacob, huckster, King st.	Wolf Dr F C, " "
Shaffer Henry, hotel keeper, King st.	Wolf Geo, laborer, " "
Shaffer Chas, clerk, " "	Ziegler Albert, laborer King st.
Shaeffer M, saloon keeper, " "	Ziegler J Y, laborer, " "
Shaeffer Ed, huckster, " "	Ziegler Jacob, clerk, " "

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# HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS.

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"Fair Pennsylvania, than thy wildland vales,  
Lying 'twixt hills of green, and bound afar  
By billowy mountains rolling in the blue,  
No lovelier landscape meets the traveler's eye.  
There Labor sows and reaps his sure reward,  
And Peace and Plenty walk amid the glow  
And perfume of full garner."

The green hills and far-stretching valleys, the broad fields and deep forests of Adams County, would alone have sufficiently inspired the poet to burst forth in songs of praise, so flattering to his native State. Nothing can produce in the mind of the traveler greater emotions of wonder, admiration and awe, than to stand on some mountain-height, behold the grand scene spread before his view, and then reflect: Not one hundred and fifty years ago, (1736,) the Indian—the original owner of the soil—made good his claim to these lands, and as far as the eye then could reach, nothing but dark, dismal forests presented themselves to view, with perhaps here and there the smoke from some humble wigwam curling itself high above the tree-tops. How changed the present scene? The forests have mostly disappeared, like the poor, primitive inhabitants thereof themselves; the cultivated land is now dotted with large farm houses and spacious barns, while amid beautiful groves and shady woods many pleasant homes are hid. Again look, and note the busy towns, thriving villages and quiet hamlets, that meet your eye in every quarter. Listen! in every direction is heard the noise of machinery, the sound of the tradesman plying his tools,—the surest indications of a contented and prosperous people. Nor are evidences wanting of their religious and moral inclinations, for above all else, Adams County is a county of churches, from the crumbling meeting-house to the cathedral-like edifice, whose walls are but so many bridges "thrown across the dark and terrible abyss of death." Many, too, are the old, neglected "church-yards," in every part of the county, and what a pity, not to say shame, that in almost every instance, they are overgrown with briars and weeds, or run over by cattle, and desecrated in every manner. They are the only monuments remaining of the past, whose heroes rest beneath in peace. No one can linger long within these sacred retreats, and not exclaim,

Oh! ye voices gone,  
Sounds of other years,  
Hush that haunting tone,  
Melt me not to tears."



The humble homes that they once possessed have long since disappeared, no traces of which remain. If Time, man's progression, have perchance spared one, like its occupant spared by Death, it is a ruin. The roof is falling in, the logs are crumbling down, the hinges no longer support the door;—it had served its purpose, and now is only fit for the flames. The poet, returning to the home of his childhood, after a lifetime passed in the busy world, finds nothing to remind him of the days of his youth:

“Gloom is upon thy silent hearth,  
O silent house, once filled with mirth.

\*            \*            \*            \*

The shadow of departed hours  
Hangs dim upon thy early flowers;  
Even in thy sunshine seems to flood  
Something more deep than solitude.”

The early settlers of this country were for the most part men fleeing from religious persecution in their native land, and seeking homes in a country where they could practice their convictions undisturbed, and secure for themselves and their children a fairer competence than could possibly be obtained in the crowded towns and thickly-settled provinces of the *Vaterland*. They were poor,—in this world's goods at least,—many not having the wherewith to pay their ocean-passage, and on landing were sold, principally to companies or individuals who owned large tracts of land, and paid their passage, in return for which they agreed to clear so much land and make improvements. They transported their families and effects into the interior on rude wagons or ox-carts, the men going ahead and alongside to protect them from surprise by the Indians or wild beasts, and to remove the obstructions by trees and dense undergrowth. When they had determined on a place of location—generally along streams or in valleys where the soil was the richest—they built themselves cabins, with brushwood for roofs, or some old wagon-cover, and there they lived until a more comfortable home could be provided. Not unfrequently, too, they lived gypsy-like in their wagons, and in the open air when the weather was fair. Then anything answered the purpose of a dwelling, even haystacks, in which, it is said, a son of Andrew Schriver, of Kreutz-Kirche settlement, first saw the light of day. After places of shelter had been prepared, they turned their attention to clearing a tract of land, and soon

“His echoing axe the settler swung  
Amid the sealike solitude;  
And rushing, thund'ring, down were flung,  
The Titans of the wood.”

The trees were dragged on large piles, and covered with leaves, to which fire was put in order to get them out of the road. As soon as a bit of ground had been prepared, they hastened to sow it with whatever was best adapted to the season, and then anxiously awaited the ripening of

their first harvest. They brought seeds of various kinds with them from the old country, and others were supplied by the Proprietaries. Indian corn or mace was found almost everywhere in the new country, on which they subsisted for a time. Not in the least, however, were they in want of food, for in the words of the poet,

"Quaevis sylva feris, et piscibus amnis abundat;  
Fertque suum fructus quaelibet arbor onus,"\*

and an hour's walk in the woods with rifle and basket furnished sufficient game and fruit to supply the largest family a week, while a mess of fish could soon be secured in the streams, from the luscious shad to the savory trout.†

Widely different was this humble people's mode of living from that of the present day. Their houses at best were low, log huts, with open spaces between the logs for windows, and some old blanket over the entrance called a door. The floors were made of split wood and hewed, and in some cabins, the bare earth itself. Benches served as chairs, and their tables were of the rudest kind. Their "tea service" consisted of wooden dishes, plates, spoons, trenches, noggins, and the like, and as substitutes for glasses, gourds and hard-shelled squashes served the purpose. Iron pots and pans, knives and forks, were never found of different sizes or sets in the same kitchen. In some instances, pewter plates and dishes were had, but these were not used, only on particular occasions.

Carriages being unknown, all journeys then were made afoot or on horse-back. The old go-cart was considered a luxury, and the gig of later years, the height of extravagance; but even that was superseded by the family barouche, which may have suited these old-fashioned folks well enough, but was found too common for "young America," and has now given place to the more handsome buggy.

During the early settlement of the country, shoemakers, tailors, and the like tradesmen, traveled from place to place carrying their tools with them, and plying their trade wherever their services were needed. For a long time there was no mill west of the Susquehanna, and the old settlers were fond of relating how in earlier days, they tied their clothes on their heads and forded the river, leading the horse carrying the grain to mill. From

\*With beasts the woods, with fish the streams abound;  
The bending trees with plenteous fruits are crowned.

†Of living creatures, fish, fowl, and the beasts of the woods here, are divers sorts; some for food and profit, and some for profit only; for food and profit, the elk, as big as a small ox; deer, bigger than ours; beaver, raccoon, rabbits, squirrels, and some eat young bear and commend it. Of fowls of the land, there is the turkey, (forty and fifty pounds weight,) which is very great; pheasants, heath-birds, pigeons, partridges, &c. Of fish, sturgeon, herring, rock, shad, cat-head, eel, trout, salmon, &c. The fruits I find in the woods, are the white and black mulberry, chestnuts, walnuts, plums, strawberries, cranberries, huckleberries, and grapes of divers sorts. The great red grape, called by ignorance the "fox-grape."—

*Penn's letter, dated Phil., Aug. 16th, 1683, to the Society of Traders, at London.*

time to time bands of Indians would pass the settlements, but were generally friendly to the whites, except when under the influence of "fire-water," (rum) which they obtained from traders, when they would become troublesome. They were always on the look-out for apple orchards, which they were fond of robbing, like the mischievous lads of the present day.

The dress of these humble pioneers was of the simplest kind. For many years the only goods worn was home-spun—*selbst gesponnen, selbst gemacht*—which served for the heat of summer as well as for the cold of winter. When *lindsey-woolsley* was introduced, it was considered the wildest extravagance by the staid old Germans. As for the ladies, (pardon us for bringing to light the once humble lot of the fair sex,) they were proud indeed when they could lay aside the "old hood" and put on a trim sun-bonnet or a fashionable shaker. Milliners then were not marriageable bonanzas. Fresh air, with plenty of exercise, were their best and only cosmetics; dental and capillary substitutes as yet had not been discovered; the chiropodist and patent medicine men were unknown in the land, and true love run its wonted course amid simplicity and unaffectedness.

The land within the present boundaries of Adams County originally belonged to York County, from the history of which we have gathered whatever could be found relating to what is now the new county, prior to its foundation in 1800.

The Committee on Elections, appointed by the Provincial Conference at Philadelphia, Sunday, June 23d, 1776, divided York County into five districts, the second of which was composed of the townships of Cumberland, Hamiltonban, Straban, Mount Joy, Menallen and Tyrone, the place of voting being at the house of Samuel Gaddis; the judges of election appointed were, Wm. McClellan, John Agnew and James Dickson. The Townships of Berwick, Mountpleasant, Germany, and others, composed the third district, and 'Hanover-town' was the place of voting, the officers being, Joseph Jeffries, Thomas Lilly and Frederick Wolf. The fifth district comprised Warrington, Monaghan, Huntington and Reading townships, the polls being at the house of Robert Stevenson. When the first election for Sheriff was held,\* in October, 1749, there was only one election poll in the whole county, that at Baltzey Spangler's tavern, in York-town. "Voters from Wright's Ferry, on the Susquehanna, and all the way back in to the South Mountain, as far as the present Graeffenburg Springs Hotel, (55 miles from east to west,) were compelled to travel the long distance implied within these limits to exercise their right at the ballot-box." One of the candidates was Hance Hamilton, of Cumberland Township and a prominent man of that period. He served two terms as Sheriff, and one as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His death took place early in 1772, in Menallen Township, and his remains were interred "along the

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\*See Appendix.

front wall" in Black's graveyard, three miles west of Gettysburg. They were removed to Evergreen Cemetery, Gettysburg, about twenty years ago, and placed, with the old, crumbling blue stone, so long at their head, in a block on the first avenue leading south from the entrance.

Among the laws agreed upon in England by the Proprietary for the government of the Province of Pennsylvania, was one providing for a registry of marriages, &c. The only ministers appearing on the list of applicants west of the river, were Thomas Barton and Michael Schlatter, the former of Huntington, the latter once of the German settlement of Kreutz-Kirche. Only four volumes of these records are now in existence. Among the names are many that are now familiar through the county, such as Shultz, Swope, Wolf, Lilly, Adams, Baker, Jenkins, Eichelberger, Scott, the Mc.'s in almost endless columns, but whether they were the ancestors of any of the present families of the same name, is impossible to tell, as no date or place of residence is given. The names of Thomas Barton and Patience Eldridge occur on the marriage registry, and may have been the minister and his wife of Huntington.

A list of persons partaking of the Lord's Supper also appears, from which we take the following : Peter Schrieber, Germany, Sept. 20th, 1762 ; Theobald Shallas and Jacob Salbach, Berwick, Sept. 4th, 1763 ; Charles Frederick Wildbahue, Heidelberg, Sept. 18th, 1764 ; Jacob Kuntz, Germany, and Christopher Schlagle, (Slagle, father of Henry Slagle,) Berwick, May 20th, 1768 ; Nicholas Bittinger, Berwick, Sept. 18th, 1768.

In the progress of the struggle of the Revolution, the people became more and more incensed against the crown, and resolved on entire Independence. A conference of delegates from all the county Committees, was called to meet at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, June 18th, 1775. Among the representatives of York County, were Robert McPherson, of Cumberland Township, and Henry Slagle, of Berwick, who were also delegates to the convention of 1776. Each representative was required to take the following oath : "I ———, do declare that I do not hold myself bound to bear allegiance to George III., King of Great Britain, &c., and that I will not by any means, directly or indirectly, oppose the establishment of a free government in this Province by the convention now to be chosen ; nor the measures adopted by Congress against the tyranny attempted to be established in these colonies by the Court of Great Britain."

The "long-tailed" oath was that of abjuration to all Foreign Rulers or Powers, and promising to acknowledge thereafter that of the United States only. The Germans were much opposed to oath-taking. On their arrival in this country they were compelled to swear allegiance to the crown, and held that oath inviolable. In May, 1778, James Nailor, Wm. Chesney, Thomas Stockton, and Thomas Lilly, were appointed a "board of commissioners of attainder" for the County of York. Among the persons whom they notified to deliver themselves to the Justices of the Peace, were John Wilson, of Huntington township, and James Bracken, of Tyrone.



The following were State Senators from this section, for the district composed of the counties of York and Lancaster: Thomas Lilly, 1794; Wm. Gilliland, 1809; James McSherry, 1813; Wm. McIlvaine, 1823.

Members of the General Assembly for the county of York, elected in October of the years named, were, from 1753 to 1759, John Wright and David McConaughy; from 1760 to 1764, David McConaughy and John Blackburn; 1775, Robert McPherson; 1776, Archibald McLean, David Dunwoodie; 1778, Thomas Lilly and Henry Slagle; 1779, Henry Slagle and David Dunwoodie; 1780, Thomas Lilly and Moses McLean;\* 1781 to 1783, Thomas Lilly, Moses McLean, Robert McPherson, Patrick Scott and David Grier, and David McConaughy in 1773; 1784, Robert McPherson, David McConaughy, and Joseph Lilly; 1785, David McConaughy, Joseph Lilly, and David McClellan; 1787 to 1789, Joseph Lilly and David McClellan; 1790 to 1794, Wm. McPherson and Thomas Lilly; 1756, Wm. McClellan and Philip Gardner; 1797, Jacob Hostetter and Wm. McPherson; 1798, Wm. McPherson and Wm. Albright; 1799, Alex. Cobeau and Jacob Hostetter and Wm. McPherson; 1800, Jacob Hostetter and Frederick Eichelberger; 1806, Wm. McClellan; 1807, John McClellan.

Robert McPherson was Sheriff in 1762; David McConaughy in 1765; Samuel Edie in 1771, and John Edie in 1786. In October, 1789, the two candidates were Conrad Laub and Wm. McClellan; the first had 2130 votes and the second 2111. McClellan was Sheriff in 1795, and Nicholas Gelwick in 1798.

Wm. McClellan was Commissioner Oct. 30th, (date of commission) 1750; Hugh Dunwoodie, 1767; Robert McPherson, 1756—John Frankenberger filling his unexpired term.

Among the Justices of the Peace were, Hance Hamilton, 1749; John Blackburn, 1751; Herman Updegraff, 1755; Archibald McGrew, 1761; Samuel Edie, Robert McPherson, Henry Slagle, 1764, David McConaughy, Wm. Scott, Wm. McLean, 1774; David McClellan, Robert McPherson, Henry Slagle, (Schlegle,) Wm. and Josiah Scott, Wm. McLean, John Hinkle, 1776-77, also Archibald McLean; Thomas Lilly, 1784; Jacob Rudisill, Wm. Gilliland, Robt. McIlhenny, 1788. Some of the above held commissions for many years. We have seen deeds that were written by, and acknowledged before, the following: Henry Slagle, Robt. McIlhenny, Thomas Lilly, John Hinkle, and one, in the possession of Samuel Little, Esq., of Conewago, written and witnessed by Col Richard McAllester, the founder of Hanover. The other witness is James Bolton, surveyor, who done the surveying in the laying out of Oxford. These old scribes were excellent penmen, notwithstanding the great want of educational facilities at that early date, and many of their "Indentures" bear

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\*Moses McLean was wounded during the Revolution, and carried a bullet in his leg for thirty years.

marks of skill in penmanship, rarely equaled by the "full course" graduates of our colleges and academies.

John Edie was Prothonotary, Clerk of the Courts, Recorder of Deeds, &c., in 1794, and Archibald McLean in 1777; Henry Slagle, Aug. 20th, (date of commission,) 1784; Thomas Lilly, Sept. 17th, 1784; Wm. Gilliland, of the November term: Robert McIlheny, Feb. 26th, 1789.

John McClellan was collector of excise Dec. 7th, 1786. David McClellan was the first collector of excise in York county, having been appointed by the General Assembly, Aug. 19th, 1749.

Oct. 14th, 1777, John Swiney, of Tyrone township, of Capt. Thompson's Company, Hazen's Regiment, having been taken prisoner and having escaped, was permitted to return to his home for eighteen days.

Application being made by Col. Davis, Nov. 19th, 1777, for a number of wagons, the civil officers in York county were ordered to assist in procuring them from the townships, those now in Adams county furnishing the following: Huntington, 6; Reading, 3; Germany, 6; Berwick, 4; Mountjoy, 3; Mountpleasant, 3; Straban, 3; Tyrone, 4; Menallen, 3; Cumberland, 3; Hamiltonban, 3; (total in York county, 118.)

**Berwick Township.**—This township originally belonged to Lancaster county, and included what is now Oxford and Hamilton townships. It is a border township; the York county line bounding it on the east and the north. It joins Oxford on the south and on the west Hamilton. Its greatest length is seven miles, and breadth three miles, and has an area of 10,240 acres. The soil is red gravel, and the surface is principally level. The Pigeon Hills rise in the southern part of the township. Berwick township has seventy farms and ten manufacturing establishments; the population is 514. Abbottstown, along Beaver creek, is the only town.

**Butler Township.**—Butler was organized Aug. 20th, 1849, out of parts of Franklin and Menallen townships. It borders Cumberland and Franklin on the south, Straban on the east, Menallen on the west and Tyrone on the north. Population, 1386.

**Beechersville** is a small village, on the road from Arendtsville to Gettysburg, one mile east of the former place. It contains a woolen factory, tannery, &c. Texas is also a neat village, near Beechersville. Centre Mills is a post-office in Butler township, on the road from Gettysburg to Idaville, along Opossum Creek. Menallen P. O., is on the Bendersville road, a few miles from Centre Mills.

**Middletown.** (Bigler P. O.) Middletown is situated seven miles north of Gettysburg, three miles south of Bendersville, six miles west of Heidlersburg, three miles east of Arendtsville, on the Gettysburg and Newville, also the Chambersburg and Berlin roads. The town was originally laid out by S. White, and lots were sold by tickets in Nov., 1817. The new town made no further progression for many years. Capt. Henry Hartzell became owner of the land about 1839, and in 1843 he built a

house on the cross roads; houses were soon after erected by Frank K. Knouse, a Mr. Lower, and others. The lots were sold on very liberal terms,—the proprietor in many instances taking trade from the business men and mechanics who became purchasers. The town has a population of about 150 inhabitants.

There is a U. B. Church in this place, and belongs to the Bendersville Circuit, the pastor of which resides in the town. The circuit is composed of five churches, with a membership of 249 communicants. This charge was first organized Jan. 19th, 1859, and the first pastor was Rev. J. C. Weidler. Cline's church, near Idaville, was built about eight years previous to this date, under the labors of Rev. Fohl. The other churches were built since that time: Centre Mills, in 1860, was blown down soon after it had been dedicated, but was rebuilt the following year. The church near Cashtown was built the same year, and was dedicated Nov. 10th, 1861, Presiding Elder Colestock being present. The church near Bendersville was built in 1861, and dedicated Jan. 12th, 1862. The church in Middletown was built in 1872. The membership of this charge was small in the beginning, but they were earnest and energetic, full of faith, and did their work well. No indebtedness was allowed to remain on any of the churches. The buildings are in good condition, some having been remodeled during the year.

**Table Rock**, a post-town on the Gettysburg road, six miles from Gettysburg, nine from Petersburg, five from Bendersville and four from Hunterstown. The postmaster is Hiram L. Harris. There is a grist and saw mill here owned by Conrad S. Lower, Cornelius Weaver, miller; a blacksmith shop by Henry R. Lower, Levi T. Stallsmith, blacksmith; and a store-house owned by Henry R. Lower, the business carried on by Hiram L. Harris.

**Conowago Township.**—Conowago was formed May 25th, 1800, out of those parts of Manheim and Heidelberg townships, York county, which fell in Adams county when the division was made. It is bounded on the east by the York county line, on the west by Mountpleasant, north by Oxford, and south by Union. Its greatest length is seven and three-fourth miles; breadth, three and one-half miles; area in acres, 8,320; surface is level; soil, limestone. The population is 1213.

**Brushtown** is a little hamlet on the Hanover and Gettysburg road, about one-half mile west of McSherrystown. The first house was built in 1811, by Peter Little. The business men are, Pius Neiderer and Daniel Staub, stores; J. D. Neiderer and J. S. Weaver, cigar manufacturers; Jacob Little, son of the founder of the town, carpet weaver; Thos. Adams, blacksmith. The land originally belonged to a large tract, surveyed by George Stevenson, on Penn's warrant, for Thomas Boyd and William Maclay, Dec. 24th, 1759.

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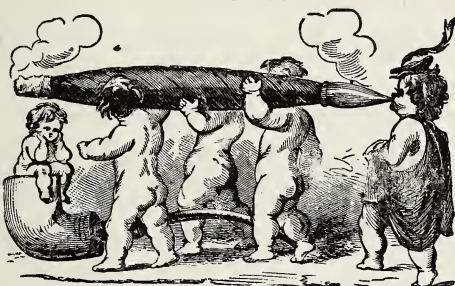
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**Conewago Chapel.**—The following sketch of the old Catholic settlement of Conewago, is not claimed to be anything like a *history* of this, one of the oldest Catholic churches in America. Its history has never been written, nor will it be ever. One of the first fields cultivated by the Jesuit Missionaries in America, it has fortunately remained in their possession ever since, and with few exceptions, the soil has been tilled by their hands only. Characteristic, too, of this order, all accounts and traces of their works and deeds have only been recorded in heaven. Evidences of their zeal and success are not wanting, it is true, for we behold congregations organized and churches built in every new town and settlement established since the colonial period, all of which was originally included within the bounds of Conewago, even as far distant as Loretto itself, founded by the humble Prince Gallitzen in the beginning of the present century. The Jesuits may have evangelized nations, discovered and explored continents, excelled in the arts and sciences, our knowledge of which, however, is not dependent upon them, for from experience we have concluded that they do not even know where they were born, or by whom begot, nor anything, whatever, immaterial to the performance of the duties of their holy calling. The baptismal records of Conewago, date back into the eighteenth century; the entries are all in Latin, and the first priest whose signature appears, is Rev. Michael Dougherty, about 1830. Under these difficulties, then, the present sketch of Conewago has been written, and acknowledgment is due to M. Reily, Esq., for information kindly furnished, as also for the interesting history of McSherrystown.

The Conewago Valley is a continuation of the famous farming region which, commencing in the Chester and Lancaster Valleys, stretches across the Susquehanna river, and runs into the Monocacy and Catoctin Valleys in Maryland. The soil is productive, and in few parts of the country can be found a section in which there is less of the American rage for change, and where the population has been less migratory. People here cultivate the farms which their grandfathers and great-grandfathers reclaimed from the wilderness, and the family names of the old settlers are represented by a numerous progeny, who still cling to the locality. It is not without historical associations. In late days the near proximity to Gettysburg has made this section of the country well known, and it has also its reminiscences of the colonial times, when it was in the debatable ground between Maryland and Pennsylvania, and claimed by both until Mason and Dixon's line ended the dispute. Part of the valley was included in "Digges' Choice," and was the cause of considerable trouble and annoyance to the first settlers.\* The name Conewago is derived from the Indian word Caughnaughwaugha, and aside from the local significance it may have, was the name of a tribe of Indians along the St. Lawrence, whom the Jesuit missionaries had converted, and where there was a Catholic church

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\*See Appendix.

of that name, now called Sault St. Louis. By means of the Indians the missionaries of the St. Lawrence and those of Maryland kept an intercourse with each other, between whom there was, as Bancroft says, a pious rivalry. This tribe was eventually subjected by the Five Nations, when some roving bands made their way into Pennsylvania, where they inhabited the valleys of its principal streams, and to which they left their name.

In those colonial times, when the country was supposed to be included in Lord Baltimore's proprietary grant, a settlement of English Catholics was made in the valley, where Conewago Chapel is now located. It has been asserted on good authority that the Maryland missionaries had a chapel in this vicinity as early as 1700, but nothing definite is known until Father Grayton\* passed through here in 1720, on his way to Philadelphia.† It is probable that he met with some Indians (whose wigwam was his first chapel) already instructed by former missionaries, but who roamed from place to place, and were never in charge of any particular pastor.

There is a tradition, that when the first settlers of Kreutz-Kirche came

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\*Father Grayton's name is also spelt Grayson and Creighton, as in the following: "But it is not only from the fury of the 'sons of the forest' that the Catholic missionary has had to suffer. The penal laws of Europe crossed the ocean with those who came to America for 'conscience's sake,' and when Protestant conscience persecuted Protestant conscience, it cannot be wondered at if Catholic conscience suffered likewise. It is from this kind of persecution, growing out of an ignorance of Catholic doctrines that the early Catholics of Pennsylvania suffered most. The 'tolerant spirit' of Wm. Penn was not participated in by all the men who followed him to the colony he founded upon the banks of the Delaware. Hence it is that Father Creighton first came to Philadelphia in the garb of a Quaker, and Father Schneider was sometimes obliged to travel 'incognito' under the name of 'Dr.' Schneider. \* \* Besides Father Creighton we have Rev. Wm. Wappelar, S. J., who founded the mission at Conewago; Rev. Theodore Schneider, S. J., the father of the mission at Goshenhoppen; the Rev. Robert Molineaux, S. J., and Rev. James Pellentz, S. J., who, together with the Rev. Ferdinand Farmer, S. J., Rev. Luke Geisler, and the Rev. Joseph Ritter, S. J., appear to have attended all the stations comprised within the present Dioceses of Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Newark. Father Farmer extended his excursions as far as New York."—"Catholicity in Pennsylvania prior to 1800," 'Cath. Record,' April, 1877; see also "Life and Times of Archbishop Carroll," 'Laity's Directory for 1822,' Bancroft on Pa. and Md., &c. Father Ritter was also at Conewago, under the name of Father Rutter or Ruyter, and is often confounded with the Father Reiter or Rider of a much later period.

†Father Josiah Grayton, S. J., resided at St. Migoe's, in Maryland, and meeting a Catholic family near Lancaster, he inquired the names of a few Catholics in Philadelphia, where he erected, contrary to the statute of William III., a "Roman Mass-house." Kalm, the Swedish traveler, says it was "a great house, which was well adorned within, and had an organ." Father Grayton was born about 1680, entered the Society of Jesus July 5th, 1708, and was ordained 1719. After laboring upwards of twenty years in the City of Brotherly Love, he returned to Maryland, and died at Bohemia, Sept. 19th, 1752.



through here about 1735, they passed a "Mass-house," constructed of unhewn logs, near a dense swamp, through which they cleared a pathway, that still remained after a number of years. Rev. John Ault in his researches of Christ church says, that the Irish were not pleased because the Germans located so near their settlement. This, of course, may have been, but they certainly soon became friends, as Ludwig Schreiber, a son of one of the first settlers of the upper valley, located near Conewago Chapel, where he built a mill (now O'Bold's,) and when the second church was built, aided the Catholics, with many of his friends, in hauling material for the new building.

Among the first Catholic settlers in the valley was Samuel Lilly, who in 1730 took up a large tract of land now north and west of the chapel. He was followed by Robert Owings, about the same time. The farms now owned by the Sneerigers, originally belonged to Robert Owings. On the farm of Leo Sneeringer there was a graveyard many years ago, and here, too, most likely, was the first place of worship. The Jesuits now obtained a large tract of land, over eight hundred acres, of which they yet possess about six hundred acres. The first of this land was doubtless obtained from the proprietaries of Maryland, as *Digges Choice*; though granted in 1727, was not located until 1732. Patrick McSherry, who owned all the lands contiguous to the chapel tract on the south and west, purchased from the Diggeses, and had besides a release from the Carrolls. The Catholics at Conewago were at first attended by priests from a Catholic settlement in Harford county, Md., called "Hickory." When the German settlers began to pour across the Susquehanna, about 1735-40, two German Fathers were sent to Pennsylvania to labor among them. These were Fathers Schneider and Wm. Wappeler, "men, full of zeal and prudence," says John Carroll Brent, the biographer of his great namesake. Father Wappeler was born in Westphalia, Jan. 22nd, 1711, and entered the Society of Jesus in 1728. He only remained about eight years in America, during which he "converted and reclaimed many to the faith of Christ," says Bishop Carroll. Bad health compelled him to return to Europe. He died in Benges, 1781, at the age of seventy. Father Wappeler built a small log church at Conewago, in 1740, near the site the present edifice occupies. This church was built so as to appear as a private dwelling, the stringent penal laws requiring Catholics to worship in an humble and unostentatious manner, if at all, and such places of worship were termed "Mass-houses." This humble church had three rooms, one in which services were held, and two for household purposes. Father Wappeler had also purchased land at Lancaster for the erection of a church, but in consequence of fears of a war with France, he became an object of suspicion, and the matter was brought before the council by Gov. Gordon.

After the departure of this zealous missionary, Conewago was favored with a resident pastor in the person of Rev. Matthias Manners, a German, whose right name was Sittensberger. At this time the congregation at

Conewago was yet small, but the missionary field was extensive—comprising the whole of southern Pennsylvania, and part of Maryland. He had in his charge 116 German and 73 Irish Catholics, including “only such as received the sacraments.” Father Manners was succeeded by Fathers James Frambach, and Father Deitrich, a Frenchman. Father Frambach was afterwards sent to Harper’s Ferry, in Virginia, where priests were not allowed to hold services. He was discovered one day, and “owed his life only to the fleetness of his horse, which swam the Potomac amid a shower of balls, which the fanatical Virginians discharged on the fugitive Jesuit.” During the ministrations of these Fathers, the log church was somewhat enlarged and improved, but to what extent cannot be ascertained. This old church (removed in 1787,) reminds one in imagination of “Old St. David’s at Radnor,” which the author of “Evangeline” has immortalized in verse :

“What an image of peace and rest  
Is this little church among its graves!  
All is so quiet; the troubled breast,  
The wounded spirit, the heart oppressed,  
Here may find the repose it craves.”

\* \* \* \* \*

“You cross the threshold, and dim and small  
Is the space that serves for the Shepherd’s fold;  
The narrow aisle, the bare white wall,  
The pews, and the pulpit quaint and tall,  
Whisper and say, “Alas! we are old.”

Next as Superior of Conewago, came Father James Pellentz, who ministered here as early as 1758. He was born in Germany, Jan. 19th, 1727, entered the Society in 1744, and made his profession in 1756. He filled the post of Vicar General to Bishop Carroll in 1791, and was present at the first council of Baltimore. Nothing is known of his labors at Conewago for a number of years—until 1787, when the present stone church was erected. According to Archbishop Carroll, his congregation numbered over 1,000 communicants in 1784. It may be that he had occasional assistance, but who is not known. “This Father’s memory is still, and will ever be, affectionately cherished by the pastors and congregation of Conewago, as one of the most liberal, charitable and zealous of men and benefactors, and as a shepherd who laid down his life for his flock.” He died Feb. 3d, 1800, and his remains rest at Conewago. The priests were few in number before the Revolution, and for the most part superannuated and sinking under the climate. The congregations were poor, and only those of Philadelphia and Baltimore were able to support their pastors. Toward the close of the ministry of Father Pellentz, he was assisted at Conewago by Father Gallitzin. In his humility\* he called himself the

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\*“In this extraordinary man we have not only to admire his renunciation of the brightest hopes and prospects; his indefatigable zeal — but something greater and

Rev. Mr. Smith, but his right name was Demetrius Augustus Gallitzin. He was born at the Hague, December 22d, 1770. His father was then Russian Ambassador in Holland, and the friend and correspondent of Diderot and Voltaire, "whose perfidious praises flattered the vanity of the Russian prince." "The mother of our missionary, Amelia, Countess of Schmetteau, Princess Gallitzin, belonged to a great German family. She was daughter of Countess Ruffert, and one of Frederick the Great's favorites, Marshal Count Schmetteau." Father Gallitzin became a Catholic at the age of seventeen. He entered the military, and in 1792 was aid-de-camp to General Van Lilien, commander of the Austrian army in Brabant. He came to America, accompanied by a German missionary, Father Brosius, entered the Sulpitian Seminary at Baltimore, and was ordained March 18th, 1795. He was sent to Conewago, where his missionary field comprised Taneytown, Pipe Creek, Hagerstown, and Cumberland in Maryland; Chambersburg, Path and Shade Valleys, Huntington and the Alleghany Mountains in Pennsylvania. Father Gallitzin was a learned man and author of several controversial works. He left Conewago in 1799, and founded a Catholic colony at Loretta, where he died May 6th, 1840.\*

**rarer—HIS WONDERFUL HUMILITY.** No one could ever learn from him or his mode of life, what he exchanged for privation and poverty. To intimate to him that you were aware of his condition, would be sure to pain and displease him. He who might have reveled in the princely halls of his ancestors, was content to spend thirty years in a rude log cabin, almost denying himself the common comforts of life, that he might be able to clothe the poor and destitute. Few have left behind them such examples of charity and benevolence. On the head of no one have been invoked so many blessings from the mouths of widows and orphans. It may be literally said of him, 'if his heart had been made of gold, he would have disposed of it all in charity to the poor.'—*Sherman Day's Col.*, p. 180.

\*About 1799, a Lutheran of German origin, named Livingston, removed with his family from Pennsylvania to Jefferson county, Va., located near a place still called "Wizard's Clip." His house was haunted by a strange visitant that burnt his barns, killed his cattle, broke his furniture and cut his clothing in a curious manner. Every effort was made to get rid of this annoyance, but all were unsuccessful. In a dream he saw a Catholic church, and a voice told him that a priest could relieve him. "His wife then persuaded him to send for Rev. Mr. Cahill, who seemed rather unwilling to go, but at last yielded, and sprinkled the house with holy water, upon which the noise and annoyance ceased." Rev. Cahill also said Mass in his house. "The Rev. Mr. Cahill, Prince Gallitzin and his tutor, the Rev. Mr. Brosius, Father Pellentz, and Bishop Carroll, all investigated these occurrences, which were renewed during seventeen years, accompanied even by apparitions, and all considered them really supernatural, generally ascribing them to a suffering soul in purgatory."—See **WIZARD CLIP**.

In a letter dated "Loretto, Cambria co., April 11th, 1839," to a friend in Virginia, Father Gallitzin says. "Yes, my dearest child, in 1797, I think in September, I became acquainted with your dear parents, and remained in that part of the country, spending all my time either at their home or at Livingston's, from September until near Christmas, when I had to return to Conewago, then the place of my residence.

On the death of Father Pellentz, his place as Superior of Conewago was filled either by Father Charles Sewell or Father Sylvester Boorman, who had been his co-laborers for several years preceding his decease. These two priests were among the first to join the Society after permission had been given for its reëstablishment. Father Brozius, who had been tutor to Father Gallitzin, was the next Superior of Conewago, where for a number of years he taught a school. His assistants were Fathers Nicholas Cerfoumont, Manly and Sockley. At this time churches had already been founded at Carlisle, Littlestown, and through various parts of Maryland—all served by the Conewago Fathers. Father Cerfoumont was in attendance at the Diocesan Synod of Baltimore in 1791, as was also Fathers Pellentz and Frambach. As Superior of Conewago now came Rev. Adolphus Louis de Barth,\* who was appointed to the mission of Lancaster about 1802. Born at Munster in 1774, he studied at Bellay, and entered the Seminary at Strasburg. After his ordination the Revolution drove him from France and he embarked for that "Happie Marieland." At the death of Bishop Egan in 1814, Father de Barth was appointed adminis-

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My view in coming to Virginia was to investigate those extraordinary facts at Livingston's, of which I had heard so much at Conewago, and which I could not prevail upon myself to believe; but I was soon converted to a full belief of them. No lawyer in a court of justice did ever examine or cross-examine witnesses more strictly than I did all that I could procure. I spent several days in penning down the whole account, which, on my return to Conewago, was read with great interest, and handed about from one to the another, till at last (when I wanted it back) it could not be found. In short, it was lost."—WIZARD CLIP, p. 89.

We can but repeat the hopes of the author of this work, Father Finotti: "Who knows but the long lost manuscript of Prince Gallitzin may yet be unearthed. Fiat, Fiat!"

The following is from a letter in WIZARD CLIP, written by Father Enders, present Superior of Conewago Chapel: "They (the Livingstons) never lived at Conewago any length of time; they only visited this place soon after their conversion, a visit that may have been more than a flying one. Some of the clipped clothes had been kept in this house for a long while, at least till 1830 odd, when Father Lekeu had them burnt." A few of the old citizens of Conewago remember having seen these old clipped clothes, which were destroyed on account of the curiosity they excited, and the throngs of people constantly asking permission to see them.

Rev. John McCaffrey, President of Mt. St. Mary's, says in his letter published in WIZARD CLIP: "Mr. Gallitzin took from Wizard Clip to Conewago, a trunk full of articles clipped by the ghost, a book among the rest described correctly by Mr. Huntington, and a new shawl, and some other clothes with the print of a hand burned through it by the spirit. Father Mulledy, when a scholastic at Conewago, saw and handled these articles."

\*While Superior at Conewago, Father de Barth occasionally said Mass at Hanover, in an old house or shop then standing on the alley in the rear of the late Mr. Harthorn's property, on Baltimore street. We note this in correction of a statement made in a recent sketch of St. Joseph's Church, Hanover, that Father Domperio said the first Mass in that place, in 1863.



trator of the diocese of Philadelphia, and continued such until 1820, when he came to Conewago. "The ability with which the Rev. Mr. de Barth administered the diocese," says Shea, "next pointed him out for the episcopacy; but such an honor disconcerted his modesty; he twice successfully refused the See, and once sent back to Rome the Bull of investiture." Father de B. became rector of St. Johns, in Baltimore, in 1828, and ten years afterwards his infirmities compelled him to retire to Georgetown College, where he died piously, in Oct., 1844. An Alsacian by birth, he was the second son of Count Joseph de Barth, of a noble family for many generations Catholic. His brother, the late General E. Walbach, was John de Barth Baron de Walbach, and when expatriated from France, retained the name of Walbach. Father de Barth is well remembered by many of the older members of Conewago congregation. He was stern in manner and mien, yet affable and kind in a remarkable degree to all who endeavored to perform their duties. He was a good judge of human nature, and could "see through a man" at first sight. One of his mass-servers at Conewago, now a greyheaded man, relates that being vested for mass one morning, word was brought that some one wished to see him immediately. He requested that the visitor wait till after mass. An instant interview was still requested, and Father de Barth asked that he be shown into the sacristy. The stranger was a "big Irishman," and of very polished appearance, who asked the Father whether he would do him a favor. Father de Barth said he certainly would were it anything in his power. The stranger said he would like to have a marriage ceremony performed. Father de Barth eyed him for some time, then arose, got down his crucifix, and requested the stranger to answer before his crucified Saviour that he had not already a wife. The Irishman admitted that he had been twice divorced, when the Father reprimanded him severely, and bade him go, reform his ways.

Father de Barth's assistants in 1822, were Father F. Britt, Byrne, Larhue and Divin. The two former were priests from White Marsh, Russia, and both died and are buried at Conewago. While saying mass one morning, Father Britt turned to the people to say the last *Dominus Vobiscum*, when he was seen to sink, and soon fell from the altar. He was taken to his room, and died a few weeks afterwards, and was followed the same fall by Father Byrne, both aged priests. In 1826, Father Nicholas Mertz came to Conewago, and remained three years, when he was sent to Buffalo and Eden, "where he labored with the most untiring zeal from the year 1829 till his death, on the 10th of August, 1844, when he expired at the age of eighty-one." He was a native of Germany, where he was ordained in 1791, and was recived in the Diocese of Baltimore by Bishop Carroll (1811), "by whom he was always much respected and esteemed."

The successor of Father de Barth as Superior of Conewago, was Father Matthew Lekeu, who was also an assistant of his predecessor. He was a

native of Belgium, born 1788, entered the Society in 1816, and became priest about 1823, when he was sent to Conewago, where he remained until 1845, when he was stationed at Newtown, Md., after which he returned to his native country, and died some years ago. During this Father's pastorate at Conewago, the two school houses were built in front of the church, the iron fence put up, before which there was a clapboard fence on one side of the churchyard and a post-fence on the other. Pews were also placed in the church instead of benches, the organ obtained, and also the bell.\* The galleries formerly extending along the aisles of the church, were also most likely put in by this Father, but were removed some years later by Father Domperio.† While Father Lekeu was Superior of Conewago, there were many clergymen laboring at various times at the mission here. Father Michael Dougherty was among the first, who is buried at Conewago. C. Paul Kohlman and Ferdinand Helias followed, and then Father Nicholas Steinbacher,\* who was afterwards pastor of St. Mary's church, Erie, Pa. In 1836, Rev. Virgil Barber was a minister at Conewago. He was born, May 9th, 1782, and was the son of Rev.

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\*This bell whose sound is so dear to every inhabitant of the valley, has for many years rung life's great changes: "Peals of joy, and tones of sorrow—sad to-day and gay to-morrow." It bears the inscription: "Andreas Vanden Cheyn—me fudit Lovanii Anno 1816;" also, "Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam, Dei Paroque Virginis Mariae." For many years this old servant has faithfully fulfilled its mission, and unborn people may yet answer to its call. When the old steeple was taken down in 1871, the bell was also removed, and after the completion of the new spire, was placed in its new position, the pupils then in attendance at Father Denecker's school drawing it up on the outside, where

"From the belfries lofty station,  
With a constant, sweet vibration,  
Floats the sound from door to door,  
Calling to the sad and weary,  
And, through by-paths lone and dreary,  
To the wretched and the poor;

All earth's toil-worn children hear it;—hear and bless it evermore."

This bell was among a cargo of confiscated convent bells brought to this country forty years ago, many of which found their way into Protestant possessions. Such is the bell of Christ's Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, which bears the inscription: "Maria de la concepcion per tvam, immaevlatam Dei Genetrix, virgo defende nos ab poste maligno," 1788.

† In 1833, Bishop Kenrick wrote: "At Conewago, in the part of Pennsylvania which borders Maryland, the Fathers of the Society of Jesus have one establishment amid a considerable Catholic population. The zeal of these Fathers extends to the neighboring population, and they have three churches besides that where they reside, and which was built in 1787. Nearly twelve hundred (children) were confirmed in these three churches at my last visit."

\*While Father Steinbacher was pastor at Conewago, he also attended the congregation at Paradise, where there were occurrences similar to those in the Livingston family, and which were attributed to a suffering soul in purgatory. This Father fasted strictly on bread and water, and performed much other penance in behalf of the suffering soul. This would furnish abundant material for another Finotti.

Daniel Barber, Congregationalist minister in New England, who also became a Catholic. The Barbers, indeed, were a religious family. The father and two sons were Protestant ministers, and afterwards became Catholic priests. Rev. Vigil Barber was married and had five children—four daughters and one son, who became a Jesuit, while three of the daughters were Ursuline Nuns, and the fourth a Visitandine Sister, in which Order their mother had already been received. Father Barber became Professor of Hebrew in Georgetown College, where he died March 27th, 1847, aged sixty-five years. Father Kendler was pastor at Conewago about this time, as also Rev. Milesius Gibbons, Fathers Pester, Zach, Hatting, Cotting, and others. In 1843, Father Pester was stationed at Paradise, where a tract of land had been donated to the Society, on condition that Mass be said there at stated times. He died at Paradise, and was buried at Conewago Chapel. The Paradise church was built soon after, services having been held heretofore in the brick house, in which there was a private chapel. In 1850, Father Hatting built the Catholic church at York, while Father Cotting was attending the Gettysburg and Mountain churches. Father George Villiger was also minister at Conewago prior to 1850, when he labored elsewhere, but has now returned, an aged man, and at present is the successor of Father Denecker, at Littlestown.

The successor of Father Steinbacher as Superior of Conewago in 1847, was Rev. Joseph Enders, the present beloved incumbent, who has officiated ever since, with the exception of a short interval, during which he was Superior at Leonardtown, St. Mary's County, Md., while his place here was supplied by Fathers J. B. Catani, Tuffer, Domperio, B. Villiger, J. J. Bellwaller, and others. Father Catani died at Conewago, where rest his remains. In 1850-50, Father Enders greatly enlarged the church, by making the cruciform addition, and otherwise beautified the building. The interior is adorned with numerous handsome paintings, representing the Last Supper, Sacred Heart of Jesus, His Blessed Mother, The Passion, Crucifixion, &c., which were executed by Francis Stecher, a German artist, who died soon after their completion, in his native land, whither he had gone to visit his parents, expecting soon to return to America and prosecute his laudable profession. In 1873, Father Enders had the present beautiful spire erected, some eighty feet in height above the comb of the roof. From the upper platform of the steeple, one of the prettiest scenes of rural beauty is to be obtained. The eye takes in a wide circle bounded by the South Mountain and the outlying spurs of Parr's Ridge, and within the range of vision are the "Round Tops" of Gettysburg, the Macha (Pigeon) Hills of the Indians, the blue line of the mountains bounding the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania, and running off on the south far into Maryland. In 1877, this same indefatigable Father had erected in Conewago Chapel, a magnificent marble altar, at a cost of nearly \$2,000. The altar is of the Romanesque order, corresponding with

the architecture of the church, and is composed of Italian, German, Spanish and Portugese marbles. The tabernacle is of Carrara marble, with columns copied from those found at the ruins of Palmyra. He has also made many other improvements in the church building and on the premises. The pews have been repainted, a new roof put on the entire church, statues of SS. Aloysius, Ignatius, Francis Xavier, and Blessed Peter Claver, have been placed in the niches, vacant since the building of the church. Were we to recount all that this faithful servant has achieved for the spiritual and temporal interests of those under his charge, we would exceed our ability and besides incur the displeasure of this humble Father, who is a member of the Bishop's Council.

Father Enders has been assisted for a number of years by the Rev. Fathers, Peter Manns, and F. X. Denecker, who could not be surpassed in their untiring zeal for the salvation of souls. Father Denecker died at Littlestown, Feb. 8th, 1879, where he had gone in the discharge of his duties. He was born in Belgium, Feb. 3d, 1810, came to this country about forty-two years ago, was sent to Conewago in 1848, where he remained almost uninterruptedly to his death. He was widely known and universally respected, and was gifted with talents of a very fine order, cultivated by life-long study; and as a pulpit orator he had few equals. His remains were interred at Conewago Chapel, Friday morning, Feb. 11th, 1879, in the presence of a large concourse of people, assembled to pay the last tribute of respect and affection to the memory of him who had labored for them without ceasing, through so many silent years—unto the last moment of his life, for he died at the very post of his duty. During his old age, burdened with many cares, he taught a school at Conewago for young boys who might be supposed to have a vocation for the ministry. Of all his scholars, only two or three are now Seminarians, which, however, far exceeds his most sanguine expectations, for he was wont to say, that if he was instrumental in bringing one youth to the priesthood, all his labors would be rewarded a hundred fold.

While Father B. Villiger was Superior of Conewago, after the death of Father Catani, he established three of four parochial schools, now under the special care of Rev. Father Manns and number nearly five hundred pupils.

The Fathers at Conewago at present are, Rev. Joseph Enders, Superior; Rev. Peter Manns, who has charge of the schools, and ministers at Conewago; Rev. Peter Flanigan, who is laboring hard to correct abuses that exist at Conewago, entirely of discipline, and by his efforts to maintain good order and decorum in and about the church, commends himself for some more important duty in the future; Father Archambault, pastor of Oxford and Paradise; and Father Villiger, pastor of Littlestown. Of late years, there were other priests at Conewago during a short period, as Fathers I. L. Jamison, Emig, B. F. Casey, and others. There is also at Conewago a superannuated priest, Father Finigan, as was for some years ago Father Di Maria.



Conewago Chapel—the Church of the Sacred Heart—occupies a commanding position on a hill near the confluence of Conewago and Plum creeks, and is a prominent object from all points for many miles around. The church and the parsonage adjoining are built of an excellent quality of dressed brown stone, from the quarries near East Berlin. The land is laid out in three fine farms—the one on the Hanover road having new buildings put up during the last year. A new brick house was also erected on the farm occupied by Mr. James Devine, on which formerly stood an old stone building, built perhaps by Father Pellentz.

Near the church stands a large mission-cross, erected in 1857 by the great missionary,—Father F. X. Weniger. On Corpus Christi, Conewago witnesses grand processions of the Blessed Sacrament, which were first held here some twenty years ago by Rev. Father Denecker—the first altar being that of Miss Sallie Lilly, which is still provided every year near the residence of that estimable lady.

An old graveyard is always an attraction for the thoughtfully curious, and the "God's Acre" that surrounds the Church of the Sacred Heart at Conewago, has the recommendation of being undoubtedly old as we count things in this new country, on the gray sand-stone tablets and blue lime-rocks scattered among the newer and whiter memorials of a later generation, are found many inscriptions dating far back in the last century, and commemorating the virtues of those who lived and died more than "a hundred years ago." An interesting memorial of this kind is an old brown-stone cross in the burial lot of the Lilly family, erected to the memory of the elder Lilly, who was among the first settlers of this vicinity, and whose descendants still reside here. It records that Samuel Lilly died June 8th, 1858, aged fifty-nine years, which brings the date of his birth to 1699, when King William III. was on the throne of England. This old graveyard has been greatly enlarged at various times, and is partly enclosed by a stone wall. The addition made to the church in 1850, covers the old graveyard, where many of the first settlers were buried, and when digging the foundation for the altar in 1877, no less than six skeletons were found. The remains of the Fathers who died at Conewago, were placed in the vault prepared for that purpose, before the altar. The tombstone of one of those buried under the new part of the church, is laid in the floor in the left transept, and bears this inscription: "In memory of Frederick Ben. De Beelen Bertholf, who departed this life the 5th day of April, 1805, aged 76 years." He was the Belgium ambassador at Washington, but how he came to be buried at Conewago is not known. He was married to a Jenkins, and some of the Fathers at Conewago at that time may have been of his nationality. His wife, Joanna Maria Theresa, died in 1804, and is also buried here. This old graveyard is indeed a "City of the Dead," for they who rest here in their graves are counted by thousands.

"O why should the spirit of mortal be proud?  
Like a swift, fleeting meteor, a fast sailing cloud,

A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,  
Man passes from life to his rest in the grave."

What a comparison between the Conewago of to-day, and that of one hundred and forty or fifty years ago? Then the humble log church, and a few dozen members, scattered over what is now York and Adams counties, and a part of Maryland; since congregations have been organized and churches built in York, Carlisle, Gettysburg, Chambersburg, the Path, Cove, and Cumberland Valleys, Littlestown, Bonneauville, Hanover, Paradise, and other places, and still after all the separations from the mother church, Conewago has a membership of over three thousand, and a very costly and spacious church edifice, with fine farms that return a handsome revenue, which goes to a general fund, applied to the founding of other Missions. Many were the difficulties Conewago encountered as an infant Mission; the laborers were few and dependent on charity, for the faithful were generally in humble circumstances. In a report of the state of the Missions in Maryland and Pennsylvania by Rev. George Hunter, Superior of the Jesuits in this country, forwarded to England in 1765, to the Provincial, Rev. J. Dennett, the following reference is made to Conewago: Mission of St. Francis Regis, Conewago,—one Missionary Plantation, annual income, twenty pounds, aid from London, twenty pounds. But Conewago Settlement grew rapidly in numbers and in wealth; the land was productive, and the Father's frequently defrayed the expenses to Conewago of poor emigrants who landed at Baltimore, and when homes could not be provided immediately, they erected tents in the churchyard, which served as dwellings until their situation could be bettered.

In pursuing the history of Conewago further, many interesting details might be given. Among the visitors to this Jesuit establishment would be found men of distinction, such as the Saintly Brenté, the venerable Dubois; names of clergymen, as Gildea, Elder, O'Brien, Randanue, and hundreds of others, for scarcely a week passes without a "strange priest" at Conewago; the Right Rev. Bishops of the Dioceses, (Bishop Kenrich being present at the dedication and consecration of the enlargement of the church in 1850-51); the Superiors and Provincials of the Society, besides a number of distinguished Statesmen and Generals who were acquainted with members of the Society. In the daily life of the Fathers, a Gallitzin is overtaken by night in the forests of Maryland, and not being able to find his way out, he dismounts, tethers his horse to a tree, and gathering a few roots and herbs for his own supper, he makes a bed of leaves, and after finishing his office, sleeps undisturbed till the dawn enables him to continue his journey; or a Cotting sinking in the treacherous marshes of the forests, escapes minus his boots, and begging a pair of old shoes from a good Samaritan, goes his way smiling at his mishap;—nay, we should find our own dear Fathers, riding side by side on their distant Missions, high forty years ago.

Under other circumstances, Deo Volente, we may some day publish a history of the Catholic Church in Southern Pennsylvania, and will be under obligations to any one giving us information pertaining to the same.

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Come and see our New Store and New Goods, "and don't you forget it" that we will sell to you at old prices.

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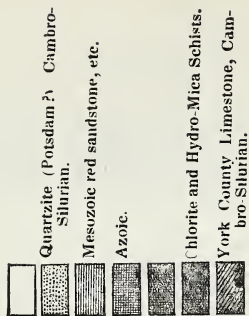
☞ We adhere strictly to the Cash System, and are therefore prepared to sell at very small profit. We will only guarantee our goods throughout our stock according to price. When you buy, you will find quality according to price—and we defy competition according to quality and price.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that all garments must be tried on before removal, and the customer satisfied before leaving the store. We are determined to give satisfaction to our customers, or no sale, but no goods will be taken back or exchanged unless the customer positively shows good cause of complaint in regard to quality and make-up of goods. All reasonable repairing, where it is the manufacturer's fault, will be done free of charge, if the goods are brought to the store.

**BRODBECK & BLIEM,**  
**Hanover, Pa.**



## COUNTY





**Conowago Settlement.**—In 1743, John George Kuntz, of "Conowago Settlement," gave to the Lutherans an acre of ground, on the McSherrystown road, near Hanover, now in Conowago Twp., Adams Co. On this lot there was a small log house, occupied by Rev. David Chandler, in which he also preached. Rev. Chandler is generally believed to have been the first pastor of the Lutheran charge, of Hanover, composed of Conowago Settlement, Christ Church, Abbottstown and Bermudian. After the death of Rev. Chandler in 1744, Rev. Nyberg, of Lancaster, became pastor, and was succeeded in 1753, by Rev. John Baugher. This place of worship becoming too small, a larger building was erected on the Carlisle road, near Hanover, and St. Michael's Lutheran congregation, of "Conowago Settlement," was transferred to the new church. The old graveyard on the McSherrystown road remained until about 1865, when it was purchased by George Young, and all traces of this old burying-place have now disappeared.

**McSherrystown**, situated in the Southeastern part of the County, two miles west of Hanover, and containing, according to the late census, four hundred and thirty-four inhabitants, was laid out about the year 1765, by Patrick McSherry, (as he spelled his name) the grandfather of Hon. Wm. McSherry, of Littlestown. It would appear, incidently, by some of the old deeds, for several of the lots in this town, that it was laid out by the said Patrick McSherry and Martin Huber, but I can find nothing to verify the statement, as no deed of conveyance for any of the lots, from Martin Huber to any person, can be found. The said Martin Huber executed and delivered to John Aulebaugh, a deed for ground rents on four lots in the upper part of the town. How he obtained these ground rents the deed did not explain. Patrick McSherry obtained his title "under Digges," from Edward Digges, Wm. Digges and Henry Digges, with a release from Charles Carroll, Sr. The last named, very probably was the uncle of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. The town was first called "McSherrystown, or the out lots." This appears in a deed for several of the lots from "Patrick McSherry and Catharine his wife," to Nicholas Olabaugh, the father of John Aulabaugh, (as the name was afterwards written,) who was a Justice of the Peace in the town for a long time. This deed bears date May 7th, 1791. It conveyed two lots, Nos. 4 and 5; the same that are now owned by the heirs of the late Nicholas Slentz, who died on the premises some ten years ago, aged nearly 80 years, where he was born.

By the same deed it appears in the recital of the chain of title, that the aforesaid Messrs. Digges and Charles Carroll, Sr., conveyed said lots Nos. 4 and 5, to the said Patrick McSherry, on Nov. 14th, 1763, nearly one hundred and seventeen years ago. The "lots" were originally laid out in five acres each, on either side of the Public Road, extending about a mile.

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There were, as nearly as can be ascertained at this late date, about sixty lots, thirty on each side of the street—thus the whole taking in some three hundred acres of land. An annual ground rent of ten shillings was reserved and charged on each lot, payable on the 18th day of March yearly, to the said Patrick McShery, his heirs and assigns forever. Many of the present owners of these lots have purchased from the heir to the said ground-rents, the aforesaid Hon. Wm. McSherry, the charges on their respective lots, and hold them in fee simple.

The first Justice of the Peace that resided in McSherrystown, so far as I can ascertain, was Jacob Adams, who lived west of the Plum Creek, where he carried on blacksmithing also. The next were John Schriver and John Aulebaugh. The commission of the latter dates April 30, 1809, issued by Gov. Simon Snyder. He was successively appointed up to the adoption of the Constitution of 1838, and was subsequently elected continuously to the time of his decease. John L. Gubernator who died in 1858 was also an appointed Justice of the Peace for a long time, and was elected several times after 1838. John G. Morningstar, Jacob Melhorn, (who died quite recently at New Oxford), John Bushey, Sr., Francis Lytle, P. R. Harkins, Jeremiah A. Aulabaugh, John Bushey, Jr., Michael Reily, and Jesse D. Keller, have been, in turn, acting Justices of the Peace in the town and township, since the adoption of the Constitution of 1838. The last two are the present incumbents.

The first "store-keepers" in said town that we know of, were Nicholas Ginter, (in 1804) Wm. Albright, (who died a few years ago at Hanover) and John G. Morningstar. They were succeeded by Charles Barnitz, Col. E. J. Owings, John H. Aulebaugh, Samuel Isaacs, John Bushey, Sr., Francis Krichten and Reily & Sneeringer. Those who carry on at present are Michael Reily, Samuel G. Sneeringer, Dr. V. H. Lilly and F. X. Smith.

The first regular physicians that settled here, were Drs. Charles Burlechy and Wm. L. Hombach. The former remained but a short time when he returned to Gettysburg. This was about 1837. The latter remained until his decease in about 1861, and had a very extensive practice. His son, Charles F., read medicine under him, and graduated in 1855, from which time he assisted his father until the death of the latter, when Charles continued at the old stand until his death, which took place about three years ago, in the midst of life, and of his usefulness. He too had a large share of practice. Dr. Henry A. Lilly came here in 1850, and remained until he was removed by death in 1866. He also was very popular and commanded an excellent practice. Dr. Geo. B. Aiken succeeded Dr. Lilly and is still here with Drs. V. H. B. Lilly and Geo. Rice, who all seem to be doing well, notwithstanding this being considered a proverbially healthy neighborhood.

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The first taverns were kept by George Reinecker, (near the lower end, where Mrs. Geo. Ginter now resides,) Adam Oaster, (near the upper end) and Wm. Albright (in the middle). John Bushey, Sr., succeeded Wm. Albright, and Jeremiah Johns followed Mr. B. in the same house, and which, since the death of Mr. Johns, is kept by his widow, which is the only hotel that has been in the place for about forty years—prior to that time, Anthony Storm and Isaac Wilt kept tavern several years each in an old house that stood where Mr. V. O'Bold now resides, and which was afterwards the site of our first post-office.

The first and only restaurant, of any consequence, was established here, (and still continues) by Conrad Fuchs, at the lower end, about twenty years ago.

The first blacksmiths that resided in town were Nicholas Krichten, (who was also the famous nail maker of his day) and Jacob Adams (aforesaid). The latter was followed in the same shop by Martin Klunk, who had been carrying on up town for a number of years, and who was succeeded up town by John Bushey, Sr., who remained there until he took the Union Hotel in 1843. John Richter and Adam Dinkle followed Mr. Klunk, (at the lower end) for several years each, when the business was discontinued down town—and for several years we had no blacksmith in town, until David Weaver built and carried on a "shop" near the middle of town, about the commencement of the late war. He afterwards sold out to Michael Sheffer, who removed the shop to the opposite side of the street, where he continues as "master of the situation" in his line.

The Post Office was established here in 1844, under the late Henry Her-ring, opposite the Union Hotel, who was the first P. M. He died in 1849, when Miss Elizabeth Will was appointed in his stead, and who has held the office ever since—being "neutral in politics."

At the present McSherrystown has one saddle and harness maker, one barber, one wagon-maker, two tailors, one tinner, one cabinet-maker and undertaker, two butchers, one turner and faucet maker, one shoemaker, three carpenters, three masons, one blacksmith, one dyer, two plasterers, three physicians, and one extensive dealer in horses and mules.

There is quite a large business done here in the sale of leaf tobacco, and in the manufacture and sale of cigars. There are three factories in the town, constantly making cigars, and several others in the township; each employing a large number of hands. A ready sale is had for the cigars, principally from city dealers in the weed. The town also boasts of a Building and Loan Association, which was chartered within the last year. The officers are, Pres., John Keagy; Vice Pres., Michael Schaeffer; Sec'y, C. D. Smith; Treas., F. X. Smith; Directors, John Keagy, Michael Schaeffer, F. G. Sneeringer, Ed. S. Reily, Lewis Klunk, S. G. Lawrence.

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It is also enlivened by a uniformed brass band, composed of fourteen members, principally of the town, who are under the tutorship of Prof. Gundrum, of Hanover, and who promise soon to become proficient. The officers are, Pres., Charles Busbey; Sec'y, Jerry Johns; Treas., Jerome Overbaugh; Leader, John H. Krichton.

A boarding school for young ladies was established in the town in 1834, by a board of trustees, who for several years employed four or five Sisters of Charity from St. Joseph's, Emmitsburg, to teach. In 1840 the Academy in which they taught was accidentally destroyed, in the middle of the night, by fire. It was soon rebuilt by the trustees, who sold it, with five acres of ground attached, to a branch of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, who soon enlarged the House, and very successfully conducted the school till about 1851, when they left and located at Eden Hall, where they still remain. A year or two after the Ladies of the Sacred Heart left, the present Sisters of St. Joseph purchased the House and lands, and have remained ever since. They have a good number of boarders, and very large day schools, or Parochial schools, for both sexes. They were incorporated by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County on the 31st day of August, 1854, under the name of "The McSherrystown Novitiate and Academy of St. Joseph," pursuant to the petition of the incorporators—six in number. Their declared and principal objects and purposes were, "The reception and care of Novices, the Education of young females, and of performing works of mercy, as visiting the sick, taking charge of orphans and destitute widows." Which professions they have ever practically carried out to the satisfaction and edification of all parties, so far as we know.

They have very much enlarged the House and added others, and beautified and improved the grounds—and are now contemplating the erection of a fine and commodious Chapel, adjacent, on the west side, to the main building, which, when completed, will be quite an ornament to the town as well as a great relief to those who on account of old age or infirmities, find it too fatiguing, especially in bad weather, to walk a mile and a quarter to "old Conewago." This reminds us of "old Conewago," where the first Church, or rather "Chapel," was built in Conewago township, probably nearly two hundred years ago—but on what particular spot history saith not. Tradition hath it that long, long ago there was a graveyard belonging to the Catholics, on the farm now owned by Leo A. Sneeringer, near where his barn stands. It is supposed that at the time John Digges, who was a Catholic, located his ten thousand acres of land, known as "Digges' choice." Several Catholic families settled at Conewago and had a place of worship on the premises referred to above, now belonging to Mr. Sneeringer. In those days Catholics were not allowed, under heavy pains and penalties imposed by the Code known as the Penal laws of

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England, to worship in a Church. They were, however, suffered to meet in private rooms, or chapels, in an humble, quiet way, so as to give as little disedification and offence as possible to the lords and gentry of the Church established by law, by whom it was thus *lucitly*, at least, conceded that all men were entitled to the privilege of worshipping *some*. We hope the Catholics of those days were grateful for this boon, though never so small and begrudgingly granted. The farm and premises before mentioned, very likely, were purchased from John Digges, by the first American ancestor of the Owings family that long resided thereon, and that finally disposed of the same, about eighty years ago, to Joseph Sneeringer, the grandfather of the present owner.

It is also said that in 1787, a small edifice, erected in the shape of a common dwelling, was removed to give place to the main part of the present church on the hill, which was built in that year, after the Penal laws were *totally repealed*, so far as regarded these United States, by the Declaration of Independence, and the war that followed in these then Provinces.

John Digges was the father of Edward, William and Henry Digges, as well as of the unfortunate Dudley Digges, who was fatally wounded by, it is hoped, the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a son of Martin Kitzmiller, in Conewago township, in the year 1757, near the Mill now owned by Jacob Bollinger, while the Digges and their friends, had some "unpleasantness" with the Kitzmillers, in regard to the title to the lands which the latter had purchased and occupied, under titles from Richard Penn.

The remains of Dudley Digges were interred at Conewago Cemetery. His widow and two children remained in this township, about a mile and a half South of McSherrystown, for several years after his death, when they removed to Frederick City, where the widow had a sister, and where she died in 1812. Her maiden name was Mary Lilly, a daughter of the first Lilly that emigrated to these parts, the ancestor of the present Conewago Lillys, whose name was Samuel, and who, in 1730, located on the old Lilly farm, above Lilly's Mill, now owned by one of his great-great-grand-sons—and that has been in the family ever since, and where a woolen factory was carried on from about 1730 until about 1830, as many of the "oldest inhabitants" will recollect.

**Cumberland Township.**—This is one of the original townships. It extends from Butler township to the Maryland Line, and is bounded on the east by Mountjoy and Straban, and on the west by Franklin and Highland. The greatest length is eleven miles, and breadth four miles; area in acres, 20,580; surface is level; soil is red gravel. The population is 1512. Gettysburg, the county-seat, is located in this township.

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T. C. Noel, proprietor.

**Green Mount** is a postoffice in this township, on the Emmittsburg road, near Marsh Creek, the boundary line between Cumberland and Freedom townships.

**Mount Zion Church**, of the United Brethren in Christ, is situated on the Baltimore pike, two miles south of Gettysburg. This is a small frame church, 26x30 feet, and was built in the year 1869. The dedication took place December 3rd, 1869, J. H. Young, pastor; C. G. Miller, J. W. Cress and Samuel Heck, trustees. There were then but nine members. The entire cost of the church was about \$600. There are now forty-nine members, and a fine Sunday-school of fifty scholars. It is connected with the Littlestown Circuit, and has been served by the following ministers; J. H. Young, 1869; Jacob Schaeffer, 1870; Wilson Owen, 1871-3; A. Tripner, 1874-5; R. H. Whitelock, 1876-7; and by the present pastor, Rev. J. R. Hutchison, since March, 1879. This church is in a flourishing condition, having been favored with a fine revival of religion during the past winter. A lot of ground has been lately purchased for a cemetery, which is being laid out in order by the present trustees, C. G. Miller, C. W. Gilbert and S. Bercaw.

**Franklin Township**.—Borders the Franklin County line on the west, Butler and Cumberland on the east, Menallen on the north, and Hamiltonban on the south. Its greatest length is twelve miles; breadth, eight and a half; area in acres, 32,000; surface generally level; soil, red sand; population, 2510. This township has 507 dwelling houses, 538 families, 1216 white males, 1268 white females, 16 colored persons, 80 births and 31 deaths during the year, according to the last census.

**Arendtsville**.—This town is located in the northeast part of the township, at the intersection of the Menallen and Shippensburg roads, eight miles north of Gettysburg, in north latitude about 39° 53', and twenty minutes west longitude from the meridian of Washington. It is on the right bank of the Conowago, and on the out-crop of the geological strata known as the new red sandstone, which belongs to the Mesozoic age. The road leading from York to Chambersburg passes through the town, and the old Baltimore road, now called the Shippensburg road, passes a half mile west of the place. The population is 248; the elevation of the town is 620 feet.

The tract of land on which it is situated was termed "John's Pursuit," and contained 72 acres, 118 perches and an allowance of six per cent., and was warranted Jan. 9th, 1739, by Mr. Nicholas Curle. It was purchased by Mr. John Arendt, and patented by him Aug. 14th, 1810. There is a tradition of a block-house having been erected for the protection of the settlers of the Conowago valley against the incursions of the Indians,

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near the residence of Mr. Samnel Hartman, two miles north of the town, in Menallen township. Mr. John Arendt was the founder of the town, in the year 1808. Mr. Arendt was once Sheriff of Adams county, and died in 1826. The town made slow progress at first. In 1853, the estate of Mr. Arendt was purchased by Jacob F. Lower, who had the tract surveyed and divided it into building lots, which were sold on easy terms, and the town at once began to grow. The post-office was established in 1841, with Mr. Jacob Kechler as postmaster.

A lot of ground was conveyed, April 30th, 1781, by Stophel Sentmier and Jacob Arendt to Frederick Stanour and Philip Hartzell, trustees for the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, on which a church was erected in 1787. This lot was situated in "Cumberland township, York county, on the waters of Great Conowago," now the central part of the town. "The church was a log building weatherboarded. It was two-storied, having galleries on three sides. The pulpit was in the shape of a barrel, and set against the wall. The altar was enclosed by a chancel railing. It stood on the northeast corner of the square, opposite the present building." A school house and sexton house stood where the present church stands. In 1851, the foundation for a new church was dug on the site of the old school and sexton house, the corner-stone being laid May 15th, and the church dedicated on Christmas Day of the same year. The following ministers served the Lutheran congregation: Rev. Meltzheimer, 1816; Heiney and John Herbst, 1819; Charles Weyle, 1830; Frederick Ruthrauff, 1832; Benjamin Keller, 1836-51; A. R. Height, from spring to fall of 1857; George Roth, 1857-58; L. J. Bell, from May 23d, 1858, to 1860; J. K. Miller, 1860; Michael Snyder, 1866; W. F. Long, 1873; D. M. Blackwelder, the present incumbent, 1877;—the years being always the beginning of their respective pastorates. The first recorded communions of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, are the 9th and 23d days of May, 1790. Opposite the last name, in the column of communicants in the Reformatist, is the name G. Trolldenier. The Reformed congregation was, from that time to the beginning of Rev. L. L. Hinsch's pastorate, in 1804, without doubt, served by occasional supplies. In Sept., 1796, a communion was held by Mr. Hinsch, and another in Nov. 1800. The other Reformed ministers were, from 1804 to 1834, Revs. Lebrecht L. Hinsch, Benjamin S. Schneck, 1835; Jacob Baer, 1837 to 1840; Samuel Gutelius, E. V. Gerhart, 1840 to 1843; Jacob Ziegler, 1849; D. W. Wolf, 1865 to 1873; and A. J. Heller, the present pastor, 1874, from whose researches (published in the *Gettysburg Compiler*.) we have taken this sketch of Arendtsville and its churches.

Both congregations have now commodious parsonages, the Lutheran on High street, and the Reformed on Old-town street, and under the respect-

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ive pastors, the congregations are prosperous and striving to accomplish the will of the Divine Master.

The business men of Arendtsville are, A. Malaun, Centennial Hotel; Reuben Minter, marble yard; Albert Corswell, tinner; Drs. Lectrone and O. Thomas; Justice of the Peace, Jacob Plank; Postmaster, Reuben Minter; Capt. Plank, wagon maker; Plank & Spangler, dry goods; Charles Snyder, tailor; D. Sellers, jeweler; S. J. Young, saddler; David Thomas, shoemaker; H. Walter, blacksmith; Samuel Swope, tanner; J. Lower, cabinetmaker; John Dome, restaurant; H. and E. Raffensperger, butchers; J. Spohr and Henry Miller, blacksmiths; A. Weaver, shoemaker. Adams Lodge, No. 325, Knights of Pythias—officers, C. C., F. F. Hartman; V. C., J. D. Knouse; P. C., H. G. Comfort; K. of R. and S., A. J. Grammar; M. of Ex., H. J. Walter; M. of F., G. L. H. Grammar. Fairmount Cemetery Association, Pres., Samuel Orner; Sec'y, C. C. Rice; Directors, Henry Little, M. Rice, E. Sheely, Peter Schlosser. Greenmount Cemetery, chartered April, 1872; Pres., S. Hartman; Treas., H. Beamer; Sec'y, J. M. Bushey; Directors, above officers, with Philip Beamer, J. P. Spahr, H. P. Mark, Daniel Arendt. Arendtsville Cornet Band, Pres., H. P. Mark; Vice Pres., Jacob H. Plank; Treas., H. F. Miller; Sec'y, A. J. Grammar; Leader, Jacob H. Plank.

**Cashtown.**—A fine village on the turnpike to Chambersburg, about eight miles northwest of Gettysburg. The north branch of Marsh Creek flows past, near this village. The population is 134. Cashtown has the highest elevation of all the towns in Adams County, being 800 feet above tide level at Philadelphia. Abraham Scott was appointed postmaster of Cashtown, Sept., 1849. The Reformed church, at Cashtown was built in 1877, and was dedicated Jan. 13th, 1878. The cost was \$3,450.

**Hilltown** is a small hamlet, one mile north of Cashtown, on the road from Mummasburg to Chambersburg.

**McKnightstown**, or New Salem, lies six miles northwest of Gettysburg, on the Chambersburg and Gettysburg pike, and close to the old Tape Worm line. It is located on grounds once owned by Thomas McKnight,—hence its name. It was long known as a place, but not regularly laid out until the year 1860, in January of which year John Hartman purchased of Albert Van Dyke, the greater part of the ground around the village, and with Hezekiah Latshaw, laid out lots, when improvement, began, and the village is now a thriving place. The first house in 1860 was built by Abraham Mickley. It has a population of 127 inhabitants. There are two daily mails through this place. The town has a Reformed church, built in 1875, at a cost of \$6000. The pastor is Rev. A. J. Heller, who is also pastor of the Reformed church in Cashtown, built in 1877. These two congregations formerly worshiped together at the old Flohr's

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Union church, on the pike between Cashtown and McKnightstown, the corner stone of which was laid May 2nd, 1822. The Lutheran congregation retained the site of the old Union church, and erected a new building in 1875.

**Mummasburg.**—This is a neat village, at the terminus of the Mummasburg and Gettysburg pike, five miles northwest of Gettysburg, and near Little Marsh creek. The location is at the crossing of the old Philadelphia and Pittsburg and Baltimore and Shippensburg roads. John Mumma, the founder, owned the land and not being able to find a purchaser, says our informant, Mr. E. W. Stahle, conceived the idea of disposing of it by lottery in town lots. Judge John L. Hinkle, of Hanover, made the necessary draft and survey. It consisted of 150 lots, and each ticket sold to draw a lot—no blank tickets; the price of tickets was \$56. No. 1 was the farm and outbuildings. After a number of tickets were sold, the drawing began, and No. 1—the highest prize—coming out first, no more tickets could be sold. One lot containing a spring was donated to the public, and several others to churches, and one for a school-house. The laying out of the town took place about 1820. The Menonite church was built in 1823, on a lot drawn by Benjamin and John Wislar, who exchanged with John Mumma for another lot. (The mansion was drawn by James Black, who opened a tavern, which gave name to “Gettysburg and Black’s Tavern Turnpike Company.”) These people, known as the “Mennonische Gemeinschaft” heretofore worshiped in a log house, where now is Flohr’s school-house, between New Salem and Cashtown. The majority of the members residing at Mummasburg, a new church building or “Gemeindts’ haus,” was projected by John Mumma. The money and materials were contributed by everyone, without regard to sect, and the building was finished in 1823. The first Trustees were John Wislar and Tobias Boyer, succeeded by John Reiff, Andrew Reiff; John Throne and John Shank are the present trustees. The first preachers were Bishop Abraham Roth, David Reiff and George Throne; followed by Christian Shank, Daniel Shank, (now Bishop of Adams county,) and Martin Wisler, the last two at present officiating. Leonard Hartzell wrote the subscription list, and not having very definitely described the privileges to which the subscribers should be entitled, it occasioned some difficulty, which culminated in the building of another church (the Union) by the English-speaking people of the vicinity. John Mumma gave the lot, and stipulated that the church building should be free for the use of all evangelical preaching. Solomon Hartman (Lutheran) and Joseph Wilson (Presbyterian) were named in the deed as trustees; David Wills, Esq., superintended the erection of the church.

The most prominent man at that time, of this region, was David Wills Esq. He was a large-hearted, liberal minded man, and a just Judge.

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He served as a magistrate many years, and for the rectitude of his official career, is very highly spoken of at this day. He emigrated, with his family, to Tennessee, about forty years ago. He raised a family of good men, who have adorned the pulpit, the bar, the medical profession, the most notable being Rev. Dr. David Wills, a learned Presbyterian divine, now of Washington City. On his annual visits to Gettysburg, he never forgets his native village, and he has for years, preached at intervals to his old friends.

The business men of the town are, H. W. Witmore, (postmaster), dry goods; John Rife, notions; Peter Hart, wagonmaker; J. F. Hartman, blacksmith. The population is 104. The town is located at an elevation of 524 feet.

The Mummasburg Fire Protection Society was organized under a charter from the State of Pennsylvania, April 10th, 1858. The first president was Wm. D. Gobrecht, and was managed by a board of twelve directors. John Hartman, Benjamin and E. W. Stahle, have held the position of president in the order named, the latter for the past twelve years.

**Seven Stars**, post-town, on Chambersburg pike, four miles from Gettysburg. About forty years ago, the only building was Andrew Hentzell's hotel. The business men are, Israel Little, hotel; H. J. Little, coachmaker; E. J. Little, merchant; Postmaster, Israel Little.

**Graeffenburg**, on the Franklin and Adams County line, on the pike leading from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, one-half mile from Caledonia Furnace, consists of a hotel and a postoffice, kept by a Mr. Ramer.

**The "Mountain Church."**—St. Ignatius' Catholic Church, better known as the Mountain Church, is situated in the Buchanan Valley, five miles from Graeffenburg, near Mr. Kimple's Mill, on the road to Corwell's. This church was originated by a Mr. Lostetter, who gave 150 acres of land, and the money to build a church was collected through the adjoining counties. The corner-stone was laid Oct. 10th, 1816. There was an old Catholic graveyard on the tract long before the church was built. The first settlers of the Valley were Irish and named their estates according to the baronial system of Great Britain. Mr. F. Cole's tract was originally called "Armagh." The first church consisted of nothing but the walls, a table being used for an altar. Mr. Lostetter failing in business, the tract was sold at Sheriff's sale, and was purchased by the Jesuits of Georgetown and Conewago Chapel. The first services at this place were held in Mr. Andrew Noel's house. The ministers serving this congregation from Conewago Chapel, were, Revs. Louis De Barth and Matthew Lekeu until 1829; Rev. Michael Daugherty from that period until about 1840; Rev. Father Kendler in 1843; Rev. Joseph Deitz from 1844 to 1850; Rev. Father Catani now attended the congregation for a

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short period ; Rev. J. B. Cotting from 1850 to 1853 : Rev. F. X. Denecker until 1858. These Fathers also attended Gettysburg and Millerstown, the latter congregation being few in numbers had as yet never been asked to contribute anything for the support of the pastor. They now petitioned the Bishop of the Diocese of Philadelphia to supply them with a pastor, which was complied with on condition that Gettysburg, the Mountain church, and Millerstown form one charge—the pastor to reside at Gettysburg. The ministers supplying the charge from this time (1858) were, Rev. Messrs. Basil A. Shorb, to 1859 ; L. J. Miller, 1860 ; A. McGinnis until 1863 ; Joseph A. Boll from 1864 to 1873. The congregation was now connected with the Chambersburg charge—Path Valley, Waynesboro', Chambersburg, and the Mountain church—J. M. Boetzkes and D. A. Riley serving from 1873 to 1875, and T. J. Fleming and Joseph Kaelin from that time until the present. Services were held once a month under the Jesuits, and since then twice a month. Father Cotting was desirous of selling the land, but Mr. George Cole suggested that it be laid out in lots, and sold only to Catholics, in order to strengthen the congregation and keep them together, which was accordingly done, in lots of ten, fifteen and twenty acres. Messrs. George Cole and John Brady purchased eight acres of woodland, and donated it to the church, to be used only for supplying firewood. The first repairs of the church were made by Father Dietz, who built the first altar. Father Cotting put pews in the church, procured a bell and an organ, and made other improvements. Father Fleming repainted, and otherwise remodeled the church during the past summer.

**Freedom Township.**—Freedom was formed out of Liberty township, Jan. 22d, 1838, and borders the Maryland line, Cumberland on the east and north, and Highland and Liberty on the west. The population is 544.

**Germany Township.**—It borders the Maryland line on the south, Mountpleasant on the north, Union on the east and northeast, and Mountjoy on the west and northwest. It is one of the oldest townships, and was settled by the Germans previous to 1750. The Scotch-Irish gave the district the title of German Settlement, from which the township was named. It contained\* 32,000 acres ; greatest length, 8 miles ; breadth, 4 miles ; the land is of the best in the county, being limestone, and a rich loam in the valleys. The population is 1002.

**St. James' Lutheran Congregation,** on the Emmitsburg road, four miles southwest of Littlestown, was organized Nov. 20th, 1851. The members formerly belonged to Christ Church. A new house of worship was erected the same year, mainly through the persevering efforts of Jacob

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\*These estimates were made before the townships of Butler, Freedom, Highland Union and Oxford were erected, by the formation of which the length, breadth and area of some of the other townships were reduced.

Spangler, Sr. In 1878, this building was almost entirely razed to the ground, and a new building, much enlarged and beautified, was erected in its stead. Upwards of thirty members constituted the numerical strength of the congregation at the time of its formation. The congregation numbers at present about one hundred and thirty members. It belongs to the Littlestown charge, which is vacant since the death of Rev. John Ault.

**Kingsdale** is a station along the Frederick division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, two miles west of Littlestown. It has only been built up since the opening of the railroad, in 1858. There is a postoffice, warehouse, store, and a few private residences at this place.

**St. John's Lutheran Church.**—This church is situated about half a mile west of Littlestown, and formerly belonged to the Hanover charge of the Lutheran church. According to an historical sermon of St. John's, preached by the present pastor, July 24th, 1880, this church was organized Nov. 13th, 1763, and is "one of the oldest Lutheran churches in Adams county." The first pastor was Rev. Carl Frederick Wildbahn, who served from 1763 to 1782. The other ministers were, John Daniel Shroetter, 1783 to 1806; John G. Gruph, 1807 to 1826; G. R. Hoffman, 1826 to 1830; Jonathan Ruthrauff, 1831 to 1837; Jacob Albert, 1837 to 1847; Charles A. Hay, 1848-49; D. P. Rosenmiller, 1849 to 1856; M. J. Alleman, 1856-7; Frederick Ruthrauff, 1858; S. Henry, 1859 to 1867; P. P. Lane, 1868-9; L. T. Williams, 1870 to 1874; E. J. Metzler, the present incumbent, from 1875. The first communicant list was kept by Rev. Shroetter, and bears date July 13th, 1783. There were at that time 104 communing members, and 22 confirmations. During the ministry of Rev. Hoffman, the erection of a new church was commenced, Rev. S. S. Schmucker, of Gettysburg, being present at the corner-stone laying. It was a two-story brick building, and was completed during the ministry of Rev. Jonathan Ruthrauff. The present charge is composed of St. John's, St. Luke's, near Bonneauville, and Grace Evangelical church, Two Taverns. The erection of a parsonage was begun in Littlestown, during the ministry of Rev. Frederick Ruthrauff, but was not completed until Rev. S. Henry took charge of the church in 1859. After the building of St. Paul's church, in Littlestown, and its organization by members of St. John's congregation, nothing out of the ordinary line of church work occurred, except the building of the present church in 1876, until Rev. E. J. Metzler took charge, July 4th, 1875. Since then there has been a steady growth in membership, and marked prosperity in every way.

**Hamilton Township.**—This township was organized from parts of Berwick, Aug. 29th, 1810. It borders the York county line, the townships of Oxford, Berwick, Reading, and a part of Mountpleasant. The greatest length is six and three-fourth miles; breadth, four miles; area in acres, 10,240; the soil is red gravel and flint; population 721. A short distance from East Berlin, near the Berlin Branch railroad, there is a German Bap-



tist meeting-house. Rev. Adam Brown, of near Hampton, has served as preacher for the past thirty years.

**Hamiltonban Township** is one of the original townships, and prior to the formation of Highland and Liberty, contained an area of 31,360 acres; its greatest length was ten and three-fourth miles; breadth, eight and one-fourth; the surface of the country is level, the soil is slate and red gravel; the population is 1642.

**Fairfield or Millerstown**, is a post-town, on the Hagerstown and Gettysburg road, about eight miles from Gettysburg. It is pleasantly situated in a productive country, and a fine view of Jack's mountain is had from the village. The town was laid out in 1801, by William Miller, by whom the first house was built. The Maria Furnace was started here in 1822, which for a time was a success. The town has been built up rapidly during the past ten years. In 1872, a two-story brick school house was erected. There are four churches in Fairfield: Evangelical Lutheran, German Reformed, (in which the Presbyterians occasionally worship,) Methodist and Catholic. The first church was built about 1824, at the east end of the town, on lands donated by Rev. Paxton. This church was used by the Presbyterian and German Reformed congregations. When the church was built, the scaffolding had been put up on some large locust trees, then growing near by, and when the walls were almost ready for the roof, a terrible storm came up and shook the trees so that the walls were thrown down. They were rebuilt in the following spring. Among the prominent members were Alexander Mock and John Hoke, (Reformed,) and James McGinley, William McMillen, Daniel Witherow, and Joseph and Martin Hill. Within the last two years, a new brick church was built on the site of the old church. It was built by the Reformed congregation, but by mutual agreement, the Presbyterians were allowed to hold services in the building for ten years, in lieu of the claim they held against the old church. The Reformed congregation numbers about 150 members, Rev. Cramer being pastor, who preaches also in Emmitsburg. The Methodist church was built in 1830. Before this the Methodists worshiped in private houses. Among the later pastors were, Revs. Ganoë, Hicks and Moorehead. During the ministry of Rev. Ganoë quite a revival of religion took place, and many members were added to the church, then weak in membership. An effort was then made to build a new church (the old building being much dilapidated,) and a handsome brick church crowned their efforts. The corner-stone was laid June 9th, 1876, in regard to which we take the following from a county paper of that date: "There was a large attendance and the services were interesting, being conducted by Dr. Hamlin, the Presiding Elder, assisted by Revs. Minnigh, Ganoë and Hicks, (pastor, not Ganoë, as above stated.)"

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The exercises were interspersed with appropriate music, led by an excellent choir, who tendered their services for the occasion, and in turn received a vote of thanks. The church will be a neat and beautiful edifice, and will be pressed to an early completion by the contractors, Messrs. Lady and Florence, backed by an efficient building committee. The enterprise grows out of the revival effort of last winter." This church originally belonged to the Gettysburg Circuit, but lately has been added to that of Littlestown. The Catholic church was built in 1851, and until 1858, was served by the Jesuits of Conewago Chapel, Rev. Joseph Enders being then Superior. It was afterwards united to the Gettysburg charge, and has been attended by the ministers serving Gettysburg. The church was built of brick, and its members were few in the beginning, but the membership has increased considerably during the past few years. Among the first members were, Messrs. Jesse T. Topper, Michael Lawver, Capt. Peter Dick, John Sanders, and others. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Joseph A. Boll. The Lutheran church was built in 1854-5. It started with about a dozen members, among whom were Messrs. John Nune-maker, Jacob Musselman, Christian Musselman, Maj. John Musselman, Wm. Culp, Barnabas Riley, and R. C. Swope. They succeeded in erecting a neat and handsome brick church, about the middle of the town. The first pastor was Rev. H. Bishop. The church was connected with the Emmitsburg charge, the same pastor supplying both places. Upon the resignation of Rev. Bishop, Rev. W. V. Gotwald was chosen pastor, and served some three years. He was followed by Rev. E. S. Johnson, the present pastor, who has ministered to the congregation for upwards of fourteen years.

**Fountain Dale** is a postoffice, in Hamiltonban township, on the road to Fairfield.

**Highland Township**, taken from Cumberland, Franklin and Hamiltonban, was annexed to Freedom in 1861, and formed into an independent township, Nov. 16th, 1863. It borders Menallen, Cumberland, Freedom, Liberty and Hamilton. The population is 502. This township composes the twenty-third election district, the place of voting being the school house at Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church.

**Huntington Township** is one of the oldest townships in the county. Its greatest length is eight miles; breadth, three and a half miles; area in acres, 17,280; the soil is limestone and gravel, and the surface of the country is rolling. It is bounded by the Cumberland line, Latimore, Reading and Tyrone townships. The population is 1630.

**Rock Chapel.**—This is one of the oldest places of Methodist worship in Adams County, yet little information in regard to its early history can be obtained. It is situated on the "old Carlisle road," a short distance

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from Petersburg. The first building was erected about 1776, some say 1773. Previous to the building of the chapel, preaching was held in Mr. Group's house, about one mile northeast of the chapel. Protracted meetings were also held there, says our informant, the venerable Isaac Sadler, of Carlisle—whose reminiscences we give just as he gave them—when people gathered from a great distance, and on such occasions Mr. Group lodged all he could, spreading beds on the floor and filling the house from garret to cellar. As many as fifty horses could be counted in pasture at one time. Mr. Harr was then class-leader. He lived half a mile east of the chapel, and owned a scythe factory where Mr. Heikes now has a woolen factory. Bishop Asbury preached here, in the orchard. Among the early ministers were, Freeborne, Garretson, Bishop Roberts, Amos Smith, and others. Many of the people in this vicinity were Episcopalians, and had a church located about one and a half miles southeast of the chapel. The chapel was rebuilt in 1849, during the pastorate of Rev. Francis Dyson. It belongs to the York Springs charge, of which Rev. Wm. Moses is at present pastor.

**York Sulphur Springs.**—These Springs are within a mile and a half of Petersburg. They were discovered in 1790, on the plantation of Jacob Fickes. The water was analyzed by M. Hetrick and Dr. James Hall, and was found to contain ingredients highly valuable for their medicinal properties. When this became known, crowds of people assembled to try the virtue of the water. The first buildings were erected by Messrs. Long and Joseph Worley; a Mr. Lowrey made some additions afterwards. Mr. McCosh improved the appearance of the place very much. The Springs were owned some thirty years ago, by Messrs. Pennington and Baggs, of Baltimore, and were kept by Mr. Arnold Gardner. These Springs were long a favorite place of resort of the wealthy citizens of Baltimore and Philadelphia. Tradition has it, that deer and other game, guided by instinct, frequented the pool before the country was settled, being evidently attracted by the saline properties of the water. The present proprietor of the Springs, is Mr. Adam Fisher, under whose management it sustains the high reputation enjoyed for years.

**York Springs Chapel,** near York Springs Borough, was built on a tract of land containing forty perches, purchased by Philip Myers in 1859. It was built first for a school-house, though worship was held in it until 1875, when it was purchased from the Huntington School Board by the U. B. Church. It was then remodeled, and has since served as a house of worship of that denomination. Rev. John Fohl was the first minister who served this congregation, and was successful in doing much good. The pulpit has been filled all along with able ministers, and gracious revivals of re-

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ligion have attended their efforts. Rev. J. O. Clippinger is the pastor in charge.

There is a German Baptist meeting-house in this township, near Trostle's Mill. Rev. Adam Brown, of Hampton, is minister.

**Latimore Township.**—This township was formed of such parts of Warrington and Monaghan townships as fell in Adams County, when the division was made, but was only organized Aug. 9th, 1807, the line having been run in 1800. Its greatest length is  $7\frac{3}{4}$  miles; breadth, 4 miles; area in acres, 14,720. The population is 1283.

**Bermudian Churches.**—These two churches, about one hundred yards apart, are situated two miles southwest of Mechanicsville, in Latimore township. The one is called Mt. Olivet, and is a Reformed church; the other is Christ Evangelical Lutheran church. The Reformed church is a splendid brick building, 60x40 feet, and was built in 1871, under the pastorship of Rev. Aaron Spangler. The present pastor is Rev. A. Warner; the membership is nearly 200 strong. The Lutheran church is also a fine brick structure, 60x40 feet, with basement story, and has a fine bell. The church was built in 1879, during the pastorate of Rev. Henry Seifert, the present incumbent.

These churches are of early origin, and first belonged to the Hanover charge. The following data has been obtained through the kindness of Mr. M. B. Blauser. March 19th, 1745, the union congregation, (Lutheran and Reformed,) was organized under the open canopy of heaven. For a number of years they held services in private houses and in barns, and afterwards began the erection of a house of worship, called Long Green church. This was dedicated April 15th, 1754, Rev. Bacher (spelled "Bager" by Glossbrenner and Carter, and "Bader" by Rupp, and all the same, was pastor at York and Lancaster,) being the Lutheran pastor, and Rev. Jacob Lischey the Reformed. The church was held as a place of worship by the two congregations until 1795, when they erected another building, 35x38 feet, on the same site, which took the name of Lower Bermudian church. The congregations worshipped in this church up to 1871, when the building ground adjoining the old church was purchased by the Reformed members, and Mt. Olivet church erected. The Lutherans continued to worship in the old church until 1879, when they purchased from the Reformed congregation their interest in the old church and ground, on which they erected their present place of worship. Thus Christ Evangelical Lutheran church stands, on nearly the same ground which the old Long Green church occupied, over one hundred years ago. The cost of the church built by the Lutherans in 1879, was about \$5,000. It was dedicated Dec. 6th, of that year.

**Mechanicsville.**—This is a small village in the extreme northern

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part of the county, about 18 miles from Gettysburg. It was laid out by Joseph Griest, about the year 1800. Bermudian, the postoffice, is one of the oldest in the county. The present postmaster is Eli H. Troup. There is a union church in Mechanicsville, in which all denominations hold worship. The Albright preacher is Rev. Schleck, of East Berlin; and Peter B. Kauffman the Dunkard. The business men in Mechanicsville are, Abner Griest and Jesse Lerew, merchants; Thomas Kennedy, M. D.; John B. May, tailor; Wm. Miller, blacksmith; John Weikard, undertaker; Henry Harbold, wagon-maker; Ephraim Bair, Sr., David Lenhart, shoemakers; John Miller, coach-maker; Geo. Slothour, carpenter.

There is in this township a German Baptist church, called Latimore church, along the State road, near Deardorff's Mill. It belongs to Rev. Adam Brown's charge.

**Liberty Township**, was organized out of parts of Hamiltonban, Aug. 25th, 1800. It borders Hamiltonban, Highland and Freedom townships. The greatest length is eleven miles; breadth, six; area in acres, 19,840. The soil is red sandstone and slate. Population, 893.

**Menallen Township** is one of the earliest organized townships, and its greatest length, before Butler was formed in 1849, was fifteen miles; breadth, nine and a half, and contained 53,760 acres, blue slate land. It is bounded by the townships of Tyrone, Franklin and Butler, and west by the Cumberland county line. The population is 2021.

**Bendersville.**—This village, formerly called Willsonville, is situated on the State road from Gettysburg to Newville, (Cumberland county,) ten miles north of Gettysburg. It is near the base of South Mountain, five miles from Laurel Forge, and the same distance from Pine Grove Furnace. It is located in a healthy and pleasant country, in a fine agricultural district, the people of which are much given to vegetable raising. A large tract of land, surrounding the town was granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to John Schlosser, by patent dated May 15th, 1811. The tract was sold to Wm. Saddler, in 1814, and by him to Jacob and Henry Bender in 1819. At that time the land was poor, and there being no sale for it, the Messrs. Benders laid out the town of Bendersville, Nov. 10th, 1832. There was then but one house in the place, and was known as Studebaker's, or Schlosser's tavern. The first house was built in 1834, by Peter Studebaker. The new town did not improve much until 1840, in which a number of houses were erected. The old hotel was taken by C. Myers, in 1836, and kept by him for many years.

The first postoffice in Menallen township was established at Keener's Mill, (now Centre Mills,) W. B. Wilson being postmaster. The next postoffice was established at Bendersville, and G. Wilson, Sr., appointed postmaster, which position he held during many political administrations, but age compelling him to resign, F. T. Wright was appointed, May 12th, 1847. The first mail was carried through from Gettysburg to Newville, Jan. 2d, 1832, by Jesse M. Hutton. There are at present two daily mails.

The State road from Gettysburg to Newville, by way of Bendersville, was commenced Aug. 31st, 1829. The first viewers were, J. Harper, J. M. McKeehan, J. F. McFarlane, J. Cassatt, D. Grove and J. Stambaugh. There was considerable opposition, and anti-road meetings had been organized, but after a second view the road was confirmed by the Court, in October of 1830. In order to get the straightest course of the road from Gettysburg to this place, tar-barrels were placed at night on high rocks and trees, and set on fire. That night there was a jolly time at the old Studebaker tavern.

There are three churches in Bendersville, Lutheran, Methodist and Evangelical. The first church in Bendersville was an old frame building, erected in 1839. In this church, all denominations worshiped. The Methodist and Evangelical denominations held services for a time in the "Yellow house," along the Hunterstown road. At that time there was a local M. E. preacher, called Rev. Lenhart, who supplied the congregation for many years. The Methodist church was built in 1840, in the erection of which everybody lent a helping hand; the amount in money raised was \$28. The first ground was broke by Charles Delap and Samuel Meals, Esqs. A minister was stationed here for a short time, but the church was soon again connected with the York Springs Charge. The new brick M. E. church was built in 1866, at a cost of \$6,000. The building committee were, John Burkholder, S. Bender, Samuel Meals, A. J. Bender and M. A. Eldin. The present pastor is Rev. Wm. Moses.

The Bendersville Lutheran charge, Rev. W. L. Heisler, pastor, is composed of three churches, Bendersville, Bender's and Wenk's. Bethlehem church, at Bendersville, was built in 1843. The congregation worshiped for a while in the old M. E. church. The first pastor was Rev. John Ulrich. Rev. Martin was also one of the early pastors,—after him the congregation was served up to the present time by the ministers in charge of Bender's church. The Bendersville Lutheran congregation numbers about 175 members. Bender's church was built about 67 years ago. The first pastor was Rev. John Melsheimer, who served about ten years. Rev. Herbst was the next pastor, and continued about nine years. Rev. Gotwald succeeded for eight years, and was followed by Rev. John Ulrich who remained upwards of sixteen years. The succeeding pastors were, Revs. Chas. Weyl, two years; Rev. Martin, two years; J. R. Miller became pastor in 1859, and M. Snyder in 1866; Rev. J. F. Long followed in 1870, and served four years; Rev. D. M. Blackwelder was his successor, and served three years. Rev. W. L. Heisler became pastor Aug. 1st, 1880. The parsonage is in Bendersville. This church belonged at one time to the Petersburg church, then to the Arendtsville, and now to the Bendersville. It numbers at present about 145 members.

Wenk's church, at Wenksville was built about seven years ago. It is a union church, owned by the Lutherans and Methodists. It has been served by Revs. M. Snyder and D. M. Blackwelder, and belongs to the Benders-

ville charge. The congregation numbers about twenty seven members, Rev. Wm. Moses is the M. E. Minister.

The Evangelical charge of Bendersville consists also of three churches. The present pastor is Rev. P. F. Jarrett, who resided near Bendersville. The Bendersville chapel, of the Evangelical Association, was built in 1856. The pastor at that time was S. W. Seibert, and B. Hengst, Presiding Elder. Previous to 1856, they held services in a little log church, owned jointly by them and the Methodists. The church at Idaville, of this charge, was built in 1850, Rev. Daniel Kreamer being pastor. Before that they worshiped in a school-house. The church at Beams, was built in 1871; the pastor was J. M. Price, and C. F. Deininger, Presiding Elder.

The Menallen Agricultural Club was organized in Bendersville, in 1860, for the benefit of farmers and fruit growers. The society held its meetings in the public school house, and created so much interest in the community, that an agricultural exhibition was held in the autumn of 1860. This proved a success, and the exhibition became permanent. The society, with buildings, &c., was in a few years moved to Gettysburg, where exhibitions have since been annually held.

The following are the public business men of Bendersville: Drs. E. W. Mumma, A. W. Howard; Postmaster, Jacob Pitzer; J. Marks, Pitzer & Son, M. S. Wickersham, C. W. Miller, merchants; Mrs. Marks, Mrs. W. A. Pitzer, milliners; Daniel Livingstone, confectioner; C. P. Eldin, jeweler; J. B. Routzahn, Elk Horn Hotel; Wm. Snyder, P. Master, Jacob Pitzer, saddlers; W. E. Naylor, dentist; John Eldin, G. W. Tipton, shoemakers; H. A. Gulden, coachmaker; Kelly & Bro., cabinetmakers; S. E. Wampler, tinner; B. F. Rice, S. Cline, wagonmakers; A. Arnold, H. Myers, E. Carson, blacksmiths. The societies are: Montana Lodge, No. 653, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening in Squire Meals' Hall. Officers: N. G., B. B. Hardy; V. G., A. H. Stover; Sec'y, Isaac Bender; Treas., W. A. Pitzer. Bendersville Mutual Assessment Life Insurance Association, Pres., Jacob Pitzer; Vice Pres., N. Weirman; Sec'y, I. Bender; Treas., W. A. Pitzer; Med. Director, Dr. E. W. Mumma. Bendersville Cornet Band, Pres., H. Yetz; Sec'y, D. P. Mumma; Treas., S. C. Cline; leader, J. C. Oyler.

**Floradale.**—This hamlet is situated two miles north of Middletown, on the State road from Gettysburg to Newville. The postoffice was established in the fall of 1861, with Mr. Elijah Wright as postmaster. At his death, in 1878, Mrs. Mary A. Wright, his widow, became postmistress. The Oak Hill Nurseries are located here, Charles L. Longsdorff, proprietor. Eppley & Hoopes keep a variety store. The denomination of Friends (Quakers) have a house of worship in this place, called Menallen meeting-house. It was formerly at the property called Friends' Grove, in Butler township, but was removed to Floradale in 1838. From the Warrington Monthly Meetings, however, it is ascertained that a meeting was held at Menallen as early as 1743, the year when Warrington Monthly

Meeting was separated from Gadsburg, Chester county. An account occurs there of the building of a new meeting-house, and we have reason to believe says Mr. Hiram Wright, that this (the present meeting-house at Floradale,) is the original one. It has been repainted at different times, but it would not be hard to believe from its appearance that nearly a century and a half had passed since it was built. Among the early ministers were, Joseph and Susannah Elger, Isaac Everett and Abel Thomas. The latter became a member of Menallen Meeting in 1801, and was engaged in the ministry until his death in 1817.

**Wenksville** is a post-village, about two miles from Bendersville. The postmaster is Wm. S. Cart. There is a Union church here, built in 1871. The Methodist minister is Rev. W. Moses, and the Evangelical, Rev. P. F. Jarrett. Wenkville steam saw and shingle mill is owned by Amos Schlosser. Wm. S. Cart and Wm. Wierman are dealers in dry goods.

**Mountjoy Township.**—This township lies between Germany, Mountpleasant, Cumberland and Straban townships, and borders the Maryland line on the south. It is among the oldest townships, and originally contained 14,720 acres; its greatest length being five and a half miles, and breadth the same. The population is 1298.

St. James' Reformed church, in this township, four miles from Gettysburg on the Taneytown road, was built in 1851. In 1878, improvements were made costing \$1700. It was reconsecrated Sept. 8th, 1878, Revs. John Ault, M. Weigle, L. J. Mayer, and Jacob Sechler, participating in the services. The present pastor is Rev. Beard.

**Two Taverns** is a post-town, on the Baltimore pike, five miles from Gettysburg and five from Littlestown. The postmaster is Amos Collins, who also keeps a store and a saddler shop. Grace Evangelical Lutheran church, in this place, was built during the pastorate of Rev. E. J. Metzler, the present incumbent. It is a fine structure, and the congregation is increasing rapidly. The church belongs to St. John's Lutheran charge, Littlestown. The new church was dedicated on Sunday, Nov. 25th, 1873.

**Mountpleasant Township**, one of the oldest townships, originally belonged to Lancaster county. It lies between Straban, Reading, Hamilton, Oxford, Union, Mountjoy, Germany and Conowago townships. Its greatest length is eight miles, and breadth seven miles, with an area of 19,200 acres. The surface of the country is hilly, the soil being limestone in the lower section, and red shale in the upper end. The population is 2140.

**Bonneauville** is a thriving village, on the Gettysburg and Hanover State road, five miles from Gettysburg, five miles from Littlestown, and six miles from New Oxford. Three roads branch off at this place, to Hunterstown, to New Oxford, to Littlestown and Two Taverns. The first improvements were made in the beginning of the present century, Squire Brinkerhoff probably building the first house, and owned a large tract of



land surrounding the village. John Eckert was also one of the first builders. In what is now the square of the town, formerly stood an old school-house, which was a crumbling structure in the earliest recollection of the "oldest inhabitant," and was probably a cabin of one of the early settlers prior to the Revolution. In later years it was used for school purposes, but who the teachers were is not known. The new town remained at a stand-still for many years, but of late many new buildings have been erected, the present population being over one hundred inhabitants. There is a Catholic church (St. Joseph's) in the town, the corner-stone of which was laid Aug. 1st, 1859. Prior to this, the members of this church attended divine service at Conewago chapel, five miles distant. Several efforts had been made to form a new congregation as early as 1850, but all were unsuccessful, as they were not approved by the Superior of the Mother church. Finally, Rev. Basil A. Shorb obtained the approbation of the Bishop of the diocese to form a congregation and build a church, of which he was to be pastor, and consequently became the founder of the Catholic church of Bonneauville. He was born near Littlestown, educated at Mt. St. Mary's, and after serving a number of congregations in and out of the State, he chose Bonneauville for the remainder of his days. The congregation at that time were few in number, and for the most part in poor circumstances. Father Shorb coming of a wealthy family, was liberal with his donations to his new enterprise, on which he bestowed all his time and efforts. He departed this life April 4th, 1871, in the sixty-first year of his age, and the thirty-first of his priesthood. His successor was Rev. Father Pope, who built the new brick school-house in 1873, and engaged Sisters to teach the parochial school, which is a very large one. The school is at present taught by James Gubernater, Esq. Father Pope accomplished a great deal for the prosperity of Bonneauville—changing the old-time name of Bonaughtown to the more appropriate title it now bears, and also was instrumental in establishing a daily mail. He was succeeded by Father MacElhenny. The present pastor is Rev. Father Shannahan. The congregation has been laboring under financial difficulties since the death of Rev. Father Shorb, who was an able financier. The members of this congregation are entitled to great credit for their perseverance and untiring efforts under adverse circumstances, and have now succeeded in almost freeing the church from a heavy debt, and with good management have a prosperous future before them. In Nov., 1879, there was a mission held at St. Joseph's by Revs. Fathers Bansch and Kolp, of Boston, during which a mission-cross was erected on the east side of the church. There is a fine cemetery near the church, in the centre of which is a vault prepared for the burial of ministers, in which rest the remains of Rev. Basil A. Shorb, first pastor and founder of St. Joseph's.

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Bonneauville has two doctors—A. Noel and T. O. Kinzer; two hotels, Bonneauville Inn, Jacob McMaster, and Star Hotel, Jacob Strausbaugh; Jacob B. Miller, undertaker; Israel Noel and Jacob Lawrence, blacksmiths; Joseph A. Eckenrode postmaster; James W. Gubernator, W. J. Swope and M. Gerber, general merchants; A. Ackerman, cigar manufacturer; M. W. C. Bupp, coachmaker.

St. Luke's Lutheran church, half a mile from Bonneauville, on the road to White Hall, is a stone building and was erected in 1846. The dedication took place on Sunday, Nov. 22d of that year. The Building Committee were, Samuel Swope, George Baughman and Jacob Miller. It belongs to St. John's charge, Littlestown, Rev. E. J. Metzler being pastor. It was organized with about twenty members, belonging to Christ Church. The building is owned conjointly by the Lutherans and Reformed. The Lutheran minister is Rev. E. J. Metzler.

**Mount Rock.**—This is an enterprising post-town, on the McSherrystown and Hunterstown road, in the "Lower End" of the county, eight miles from Gettysburg and along the Conowago and Mountpleasant township line. The postoffice is "Centennial," having been established in that memorable year, with Miss J. M. O'Neil, the present incumbent, as postmistress. The land originally belonged to Ludwig Schriver, to whom a large tract was granted by Lord Baltimore's patent, dated November, 1735. This tract included the present properties of John Reed and Vincent O'Bold. Ludwig Schriver built the first mill where O'Bold's now is located, but a little more eastward, which remained for many years. This, after Kitzmiller's, built in 1737, was the oldest mill in the Valley. The farm of John Reed was granted by Penn's Warrant, in 1754, and the last owner, descendant of the Schriver family, was John Schriver, in the beginning of the present century. It was afterwards purchased by George Lawrence, who for many years kept a tavern stand. John Reed purchased from the Lawrence estate about 1868. The title to the Schriver Tract, though obtained from the Proprietaries of Maryland, was good, according to a royal order which declared valid all titles to lands north of the temporary line, by whichsoever Province granted. The store-property of J. E. Smith was obtained from George Lawrence by Daniel Lawrence, who started a store, the first in Mount Rock. He was succeeded in the business by J. E. Smith, who associated with himself S. G. Lawrence, under the firm name of J. E. Smith & Co., which was dissolved some years ago, and the present proprietors are J. E. Smith and V. A. Lawrence. The cigar factory of J. E. Smith & Co. is in the same building. J. E. Smith was twice commissioned as Justice of the Peace, served one term as County Commissioner in the beginning of the last decade, and was elected a member of the Legislature in 1878.

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The property of Francis Pohlman was at an early date owned by Philip Staub, for whom it was sold by Sheriff Gilbert in 1822, to John Miller; by him to David Diehl, in 1824; Diehl to S. B. Wright, in 1827; Wright to John Kuhn, 1835; Kuhn to Michael Sanders, in 1838, and the same year Sanders John Lilly, from Francis Pohlman purchased in 1848. Mount Rock is noted for its extensive lime factories, the first kiln of which was built by Edward Reily, grandfather of Ed. S. Reily, Esq., and stood in a lane at one time leading from the hill, above Mount Rock, down to the Reily farm. The quaint stone post-pillars, standing at the present day along the road from Mount Rock "over the hill," were built by Edward Reily about 1830—the last work of his life—and many of them are yet in a serviceable state of preservation. The next kilns were built in Mount Rock, by John Lilly, at present owned by Mr. Pohlman, who has since added several. Two kilns were also built by Samuel Wolf, who purchased a tract of land from the present O'Neil property, (then Marshall's,) and erected the brick house now owned by Peter Noel. There are also four kilns on the Reily property, the first of which were built while in the possession of Henry Reily, Esq., son of Edward Reily, Sr., and father of Edward S. Reily, Jr. He also built the house, now the residence of Philip Fleigle. When these lands were first taken up, there was no need of fertilizers, as the decayed vegetable matter of ages rendered the soil fertile during many years of cultivation, and the limestone were considered a nuisance, only good for building purposes, and served for tombstones, many of which are yet to be seen in our church-yards. Lime, however, soon came in demand as the speediest and most durable fertilizer, and Mount Rock supplied it in endless quantities. From the mountains and from the barrens, from Maryland and from York county, came the farmers for this grain producer, and as high as fifteen and twenty teams were in waiting for their load at one time. Teams would be arriving at all hours of the night, for first come was always first served—many being compelled to leave with empty wagons. They brought in trade for lime, rails, posts, and wood, which in turn was disposed of to the employees, and to the farmers. Of late, the railroads have detracted much from the lime trade, though a great deal is yet sold during certain seasons of the year. The supply of limestone at Mount Rock is simply inexhaustible; and but for the great distance from points of shipping by railway, would prove a lucrative business.

The first house in Mount Rock stood on the site of the present dwelling of Mr. Pohlman, but by whom erected, and when, is unknown. Mr. John Lilly erected a log house near the present quarry of Francis Pohlman, by whom it was removed. There also stood an old house up on the hill, a little in from the road, which was taken down and converted into another dwelling at the foot of the hill. The property of Mr. O'Neil was also formerly owned by Philip Staub, and was sold at Sheriff's sale, in 1826, to John Bair. It was then owned by Patrick Dougherty, who sold it

Joseph Marshall, and was purchased from him by Peter O'Neil. J. M. O'Neil started a cigar-factory here several years ago, which she continues yet, in connection with a store. When the lime trade was opened in Mt. Rock, a blacksmith shop was started, on a vacant space at the junction of the Oxford and the Main road, and is at present carried on by Henry Lawrence. A Catholic school was established at Mt. Rock, over the hill, in the old public school building, soon after the war, and was taught for many years by Miss J. M. O'Neil. A handsome stone church building was erected in 1869, on the second hill west of Mount Rock, on land given by Charles Smith, and is called "St. Charles." Miss O'Neil also taught in this building, and was succeeded by the Sisters of St. Joseph from McSherrystown. This is a very large school, requiring two teachers, and once a week catechetical instructions are given by Rev. Peter Manns, who has charge of the parochial schools. This may at some future day be finally completed as a church, and the people of Mount Rock favored with religious services in their midst.

As we have already alluded to the settlement of some of the farms contiguous to Mount Rock, we may continue a little further. The mill property (O'Bold's) was for many years owned by Jacob Dellone, and his heirs after him. The other tract, originally belonging to the Schreiber estate, was sold by Peter Schreiber to the McCrearys, who possessed several hundred acres of land along the Conewago creek, adjoining the chapel farm on the east. The McCrearys—John and David—owned four tracts, two of which were deeded them by Patrick McShery and Catharine his wife, patented March 15th, 1793, enrolled in the patent office at Philadelphia in Book No. 13, page 168. The third tract was obtained from Peter Schreiber, and the fourth from the Wills, probably of Christ church settlement. These lands were again sold in parts, as the farm now owned by Conrad Bender, the Reed farm, and the farm across the creek, occupied by George Sunday. The homestead was purchased from the McCreary estate in 1834, by Michael Geiselman, Sr., father of Michael Geiselman, Jr., the present possessor.

The farm lying on the east of Mount Rock, belonging to the heirs of Samuel Lilly, was originally included in the lands of Samuel Lilly, who located in this section in 1730, and is the ancestor of the present Lillys. The farm adjoining this on the northwest, came into the possession of Edward Reily, Sr., as early as 1798.\* Previous to this, it was owned by the Lillys, Chamberses, and Sanderses. Subsequently it descended to Henry Reily, after him to his heirs, and the homestead has been lately purchased by Carl Sneeringer, when the farm was divided, Edw. S. Reily, Esq., retaining the portion adjoining Mount Rock. To this property also origi-

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\*In front of this house, many years ago, stood an old log dwelling, in which Rt. Rev. John Timon, the late learned Bishop of Buffalo, first saw the light of day. He visited the place of his birth in 1856, and many of the inhabitants of Conewago valley still remember him.



nally belonged the tract of land now owned by the heirs of Lewis Will, which was first owned by Barnabas Reily, brother of Edw. S., Sr., and father of Michael Reily, Esq., and passed into the possession of Margaret, widow of Barnabas Reily, and after her his son, Daniel, then the Lawrences, Bradys, and Lewis Will, dec'd. The tract adjoining, now the property of Jeremiah Oaster, was also once owned by B. Reily, and from which we infer that it originally belonged to the Reily property. It was also owned by a man named Bechert, then by Nicholas Fleigle, Peter O'Neil, and others.

The farm adjoining Mount Rock on the west, came into the possession of William Sheakley by letters patent from the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, dated January, 1773, entered in Patent Book A A, Vol. 13, page 525, and contained 334 acres. The farm adjoining this one belonged to it originally, and contained 194 acres, and is the older of the two, having been granted to Wm. Sheakley by patent March 8th, 1770, and is enrolled in the same Patent Book, but in the second Volume and 250th page. It is now the property of Levi Lawrence. To the first of these tracts formerly belonged most of the land now owned by Peter Myers, on which the Mount Rock vegetable gardens are located, and probably also that of Peter M. Little for many years the possession of his father, Jacob Little, and before him the "Kleins." These lands were taken up long before the dates the letters patent bear, but being within the disputed region about which the Penns and Calverts wrangled for so many years, no titles were secured, not knowing to which Province they would ultimately fall. After the matter was partly settled by the running of the Temporary Line in 1732, a new difficulty arose on account of the claims of John Digges, to whose original "Choice" these parts belonged, but were not subsequently included within his re-survey, the lines of which did not cross the Little Conewago.

The land adjoining Mount Rock on the southwest, now the property of Vincent Croninger, was patented to Patrick McShery, May 26th, 1788, was called "Conquest" in obedience to the rule then existing of naming settlements, and contained  $543\frac{3}{4}$  acres. This tract had been surveyed May 12th, 1763, and was recorded in the Land Office of the Province of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, Book No. 13, page 168. To this tract belonged the properties of Samuel Little and Pius Smith, and it joined another tract of Patrick McShery on the west, now owned by Peter Rimbaugh. These lands formed part of John Digges original grant, from whose sons—Edward, William and Henry Digges, Mr. McShery also had deeds, "together with a release from the Carrolls." "Conquest" remained in the McSherry family for many years, and was purchased by Samuel Shorb, who sold it to John Krugg, and he to Mr. Croninger. If we mistake not, Patrick McSherry paid the Diggeses twenty-nine pounds for "Conquest." There is yet an old house on the tract, which was erected prior to the Revolution. It is a stone building, and the ends had to be taken down for fear of their

falling out. Among the boundaries of "Conquest" are the lines of a tract called "Mannahan," patented to John Hamelton, June 9th, 1768. It was a large tract but now only contains one hundred and some acres, and is the property of Francis Pohlman. John Schreiver at one time owned the tract. May not John Hamelton be of the family of *Hance Hamilton*, who played a prominent part in the early history of Adams County?

**Salem U. B. Church.**—This church is situated near Gulden's Station (now Duttera's) on the "Low Dutch" road leading from the Baltimore pike to the York and Gettysburg pike. The church is built of stone, and owes its origin to John Miller and James McIlvaine. It was built about 1845, during the pastorate of Rev. Minnigh. Among the other pastors, were Revs. Schoff, John Young, Tripner, who was twice pastor; Revs. Bushong, Schaeffer, Daniel Eberly, Wilson, Wadeler, Whitelock, and Hutchison, the present pastor. It belongs to the Littlestown charge, and preaching is had every alternate Sabbath morning.

**White Hall.**—This is a post-village, on the Gettysburg road, three and a half miles from Littlestown. The town was started about eleven years ago, Mr. Jacob Miller and T. Lohr, building the first houses. It owes, however, its present improved condition to the enterprise of Mr. William McSherry, who purchased some years ago considerable ground, erected a number of houses, and a large three-story building, called McSherry's hall. The National Hotel is at present kept in this building by T. Sheely. The name of the postoffice is Red Land, Mr. Wm. McSherry being postmaster. A few years ago there was a paper published here through the efforts of Mr. McSherry. The paper was a Greenback organ, called "*The White Hall Visiter.*" It continued for about a year, and was then removed to New Oxford. Miller & Smith were the publishers. Wm. McSherry, dry goods; Rider & Johns, butchers; David Yeckly, shoemaker; John Else, blacksmith; Charles House, confectionery; Rider & Bro., cigar manufacturers; David Lohr, shoemaker; Mrs. Weaver, milliner.

**Oxford Township** was formed from parts of Berwick township, April 19th, 1847. It borders Berwick on the east, Hamilton on the north, and Mountpleasant and Conowago on the south. The population is 497.

**Irishtown** is a little village on the Hanover and Kohler's mill road, ten miles from Gettysburg, two from New Oxford, and four from Hanover. The land originally belonged to the Lilly Tract, settled in 1730 by Samuel Lilly. The first house was built in the first quarter of the present century. Andrew Lynch and James McBarren were among the first residents. The citizens were mostly Irish, as the Coltons, Coligans and McBarrens—hence its name. There is a fine brick school and church building in this place, called St. Peter Canisius', built in 1868. Mr. Francis Noel, with an assistant, teaches a large Catholic school in the building. Mass is occasionally said on Thursday mornings in the building, by Rev. Father Manns, under whose supervision the parochial school is at present. The following are the

business men of Irishtown: F. X. Klunk, merchants; Lewis Killenberger, cigar manufacturer; F. X. Noel, Saddler; Lewis Lawrence, shoemaker; David Lawrence, Tailor; John Lawrence, blacksmith; N. Hoofnagle, wagon maker; Fink & Bro., cigar manufacturers. Irishtown is inconveniently situated in regard to mail arrangements, the nearest post office being New Oxford, two miles distant. The town has a population of over one hundred citizens, and the surrounding country is thickly settled, which would certainly entitle the place to a postoffice, and it is hoped they may soon be granted the same.

**The "Seminary Farm."**—At this place was for many years a Seminary, and hence the farm is still familiarly known as that of the Seminary. It lies in Oxford township, at the foot of the Pigeon Hills, and was called "Pigeon Hills," when first founded. The Society of St. Sulpice had established a Seminary in Baltimore, called St. Mary's, as early as 1791. In 1806, Abbé Dillet, a Sulpitian, founded at Pigeon Hills "a college intended to give a religious education to boys whose piety and qualities seemed to show a decided vocation for the priesthood. No scholar was received except on the recommendation of his confessor." Many of the young boys of Conewago at that time attended this school, such as the Lillys, Gubernators, Storms, Shanefelters, and others. Of the Lillys, several became priests, and also George Shanefelter, who was stationed at Lancaster in 1822. There was, however, previous to this, a school at this same place, which may have led to the establishment of the Sulpitian Preparatory Seminary. In tracing the proprietorship of the Seminary lands, we find that two hundred and seventy-three acres were surveyed by warrant dated July 26th, 1750, and granted to Henry Gearnhart. Another tract was granted by Proprietaries of Pennsylvania to Robert Lorimore,\* Sept. 19th, 1750. Robert Lorimore purchased of Henry Gearnhart the former tract, Sept. 19th, 1758; these tracts adjoined lands of Nicholas Bittinger, Frederick Myers, James McTaggart, and others. The property remained in the possession of the Lorimores until April 4th, 1794, when it was conveyed to Joseph Herout by John Lorimore, for one thousand pounds, gold and silver. The tract was then called "Heroutford," and a school opened by Joseph Herout, of whom nothing further can be ascertained than that he was a monk when he came to this country, subsequently became a

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\* There is a tradition that JOHN Lorimore was a cruel man, and had in his possession a servant named "Dutch Charley," a Palatinate emigrant, with whom he could never agree. While engaged in burning brush one day, an altercation ensued, when the master threw the servant on a burning brush pile, and he was consumed, as nothing was ever heard of him afterwards. In course of time Lorimore lost his mind, and while in this condition would mount his horse, and riding through his fields call, "Charley! Charley!!" at the top of his voice. There is probably some mistake about the person, as John was a son of Thomas who was a son of Robert Lorimore and lived at a much later day than the emigrations from the Palatinate. The remains of Robert Lorimore rests in the "Pines" graveyard.

priest, (probably a Sulpitian,) and sailing for France, his native land, died on the voyage. Of his scholars, only one is known, and he was John, a son of Henry Myers, whose lands adjoined "Heroutford." It is said that Mr. Herout promised to educate this young scholar for the priesthood, and leaving these parts, provided in his will for the fulfilment of his word. The youth took sick and remained an invalid for a number of years. He had a sister who was a religious, and was noted for her "saintly life." She fell ill, and on her deathbed said that her first prayers in heaven would be for the recovery of her brother. The young man one day suddenly arose from his bed and said he was cured. The news of his sister's death reached him a week afterwards, and he believed ever afterwards that his recovery had been obtained by her prayers. He became a priest, labored in the ministry near Baltimore, and died at the old Cathedral in that city.

The heirs of Joseph Herout now came into possession of "Heroutford," and retained it until June 3rd, 1830, when it was conveyed by deed from John Tessier, (Superior of St. Mary's,) of Baltimore, to Lewis Regis Delnol, his successor. The deed specifies all that land conveyed by John Lorimore to Joseph Herout (1794,) to which lands, &c., John Tessier is entitled in fee simple by virtue of the last Will and Testament of Joseph Herout, recorded in the office of the Register of Wills of Baltimore county, Maryland, liber W B, No. K, folio 419. John Tessier also conveyed to Father Delnol another tract, deeded him by Thomas C. Miller, High Sheriff of Adams county, which perhaps was the last of the Lorimore estate. For the first purchase, Father Delnol paid \$2,000. Father Delnol now fitted up the place for the students of St. Mary's to spend their vacations, and as such it remained until 1849, when it was superseded by St. Charles Preparatory Seminary, near Baltimore, which "offered greater advantages than Pigeon Hills." A fine chapel had been erected on the Seminary farm, large buildings for the students, and the premises were planted with trees, and laid out in walks and lawns. On every recurrence of the Feast of St. Ignatius, the priests, seminarians and students would march in grand procession to Conewago Chapel, and the services there on such days were entirely in their charge. Many men, afterwards distinguished ecclesiastics in the Catholic church, visited the Seminary and Conewago at that time. Father O'Brien was for a time Prefect of the Seminary. John Mary Joseph Chance, professor of St. Mary's, and afterwards President, would come up at different times during the vacations, and deliver lectures to the Seminarians. Father William Henry Elder, successor of Rev. Chance as Bishop of Natchez, made his retreats at the Seminary, while a priest. Among others was Father Eccleston, afterwards Bishop of Baltimore.

When the Reign of Terror drove the Trappist Monks from their native land, they resolved to seek an asylum in America. A party of them, under the guidance of Father Urban Guillet embarked at Amsterdam, May 29th, 1803, for Baltimore. They proceeded to Pigeon Hills, and after a



brief sojourn here, they set out for Kentucky, where the Order has since been established.

**Reading Township.**—Reading borders the York county line on the east, and is bounded by Hamilton, Straban, Tyrone, Huntington, and edge of Mountpleasant. It is one of the earliest organized townships, and originally contained an area of 15,360 acres; greatest length, eight miles; breadth, six miles. The population is 1382.

**Hampton.**—This is a neat little village, on the Carlisle and Hanover Turnpike, twelve miles east of Gettysburg, six from Petersburg, and ten from Hanover. The town was laid out in 1814, by Dr. John B. Arnold, and Daniel Deardorff, and named after the town of this name in Virginia. The first house was erected by David Albert, soon after the laying out of the town.

The union church is the oldest place of worship, and was built in 1844. At an early date, the members of this church attended services at the Pines church, near New Chester, and for some years before the church was built preaching was done in an old school-house. Students from the Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, frequently preached in this old building. The church was built by the Presbyterian, Lutheran, German Reformed and M. E. denominations. An M. E. congregation was organized here in 1851, during the pastorate of Rev. Ulrich. It was connected then with the Petersburg instead of the Abbottstown charge. The U. B. church, a frame building, was erected in 1858, and dedicated Jan. 2d, 1859, Rev. Benjamin Albert being pastor. They worshiped in the union church previous to the building of their own place of worship. Rev. C. Weyl preached in the old school-house before the union church was built. Rev. Schoff was pastor when the present church was built. Among the ministers serving this congregation, were Revs. Daniel Eberley, Fohl, Klein, the two Youngs, Jacob Martin, Peter P. Raby, D. M. Blackwelder, Honeycut, and others. There is a German Baptist church, built in 1861, on the road to Petersburg, Rev. Adam Brown being pastor. The population of Hampton is about one hundred and fifty. The business men of Hampton are: Harry Myers, L. C. Geisleman, merchants; S. Straley, Washington House; Harry Myers, postmaster; J. Chronister, John March, John Nickey, cabinetmakers; F. Noel, John Weaver, blacksmiths; E. J. Hoffman, saddler; J. J. Brown, A. Myers, physicians; J. B. Baker, Justice of the Peace; David White, dentist.

**Round Hill** is a postoffice on the road from Hampton to York Springs.

**Straban Township.**—This township is situated between the townships of Butler, Tyrone, Mountpleasant, Reading, Cumberland and Mountjoy. The late census gives the following statistics of Straban: whites, 1710; mulatto, 1; males, 845; females, 868; farms, 244; families, 333; dwellings, 319; deaths, 20; births, 42; between 70 and 80 years, 47; between 80 and 90 years, 16; oldest person, Sophia Cleveland, 89 years.

**Granite Hill** is a Station and postoffice, along the Gettysburg Railroad, about five miles from Gettysburg,

**Hunterstown.**—This is one of the oldest towns in the county, and at one time was in a fair way of becoming the county-seat of Adams county. It was formerly called Woodstock, and was laid out before the Revolution, by David Hunter, who was commissioned May 25th, 1756, as captain of a military company engaged in the expedition against Fort Du Quesne. Hunterstown lies in the central part of the township, on the Gettysburg and Berlin road, five miles from the former place, and eleven from the latter. It is noted for its extensive Rocking Chair Works, of which thousands are sold yearly, being mostly purchased by Geo. D. Gitt & Bro., of Hanover, who ship them to dealers in the cities.

There are two churches at Hunterstown. "Great Conewago," (Presbyterian,) and a Methodist Episcopal church. The present pastor of Great Conewago is Rev. W. S. Van Cleve, who resides at Gettysburg. He also serves Lower Marsh Creek church, which formerly also included Upper Marsh Creek, now Gettysburg. Great Conewago appears on the minutes of the Presbytery of Donegal as early as 1740. The first minister of whom mention is made, was Rev. Samuel Caven, appointed to supply this church on the first Sabbath of September, 1740, and subsequently the second Sabbath of April, 1741. At the meeting of the Presbytery in Philadelphia, July 2d of this year, Rev. Mr. Lyon was appointed to supply this church on the fourth Sunday of July. Supplies were sent by the Presbytery until Sept. 7th, 1743, when the people of Great Conewago petitioned Presbytery for the pastoral services of Rev. Mr. Steel, a probationer from the Presbytery of New Castle, but Rev. Steel begging to be excused, supplies were again occasionally furnished,—a Mr. Hindman supplying it four Sabbaths. In 1749, a call was made by the people of Great Conewago, for the pastoral services of Rev. Samuel Thompson, the first pastor of the Cumberland Valley, who also became the first settled pastor of Great Conewago in 1741, remaining until 1779, when he resigned on account of the infirmities of age. He died in 1787. "When he resigned his charge he had nothing laid up for his future maintainance," says the present pastor, to whose researches we are indebted for these extracts, "but it is recorded, to the credit of his congregation, that they afforded a gratuity, for the support of Mr. Thompson, to his satisfaction." In 1780, a call was given to Rev. Joseph Henderson, and a salary of 697 bushels of wheat promised on condition of "the faithful discharge of his duties." He was ordained June 2d, 1781. The church building then stood on the ground now owned by the congregation, and was built of unhewn logs, and had benches for seats. In the sixth year of Rev. Henderson's pastorate, the old log church was removed, and the present stone building erected. It is of the English style of architecture, with round arches over the windows and doors. The following inscription is on a circular stone in the front: "Joseph Henderson meeting-house 1787 R. E." Rev. Henderson resigned in 1795, and

Great Conewago was united with Upper Marsh Creek, of which David McConaughy was chosen pastor. Mr. McC. was born in Menallen township, Sept. 29th, 1775, and graduated at Dickinson College, studied Theology with Rev. Dr. Grier, of Brandywine, and was licensed by the Presbytery of New Castle Oct. 5th, 1797. He afterwards became President of Washington College, Pa. Dr. McConaughy was succeeded as pastor of Great Conewago by Rev. James C. Watson, (now Dr. Watson of Milton, Pa.,) in June, 1832. Dr. Watson resigned in August, 1849, when Upper Marsh Creek and Great Conewago became separate charges. After a vacancy of over a year, Rev. I. N. Hays, of Cannonsburg, Pa., was chosen pastor of Great Conewago, being installed Oct. 10th, 1850. He resigned June 13th, 1854, and Great Conewago was united with Lower Marsh Creek in a pastoral charge.

The name of Marsh Creek church appears on the early minutes of the Presbytery, without the adjectives *Upper* and *Lower*, and "it is almost without a doubt in my (Rev. W. S. Van Cleve,) mind that Lower Marsh Creek was originally included in Upper Marsh Creek congregation, and that the 'Old' and 'New Side' controversy, which arose in 1741 and divided the Synod of Philadelphia, and which passed like a burning plowshare through Presbyteries and churches, entered this church and caused a division which led to the organization of Lower Marsh Creek church." The first pastor was Rev. Andrew Bay, who organized this congregation about 1750. Before this Mr. Bay had charge of a church in Maryland. He was a "broad Scotchman," and was a "New Side" man. The elders of Lower Marsh Creek Church during Rev. Bay's pastorate were, Samuel McFerron, Samuel Morrow, John McFerron and John Mann. The church was then served by Mr. Belch, and in Aug., 1761, and also in 1763, by Mr. Roan. In 1765, a call was accepted by Rev. John Slemmons, who remained nine years. Dr. Martain supplied the congregation a year, about 1779. In 1781, Lower Marsh Creek was united with Toms' Creek (Emmitsburg,) and Rev. John McKnight chosen pastor. The old log church on the banks of Marsh Creek was abandoned in 1790, and the present stone building erected, on the road to Fairfield, five miles from Gettysburg. In 1792, Rev. Wm. Paxton accepted a call from these churches. He served until 1841, when, in the 81st year of his age and the 50th of his ministry, he asked leave of the Presbytery to resign his charge.

About the period of Dr. Paxton's resignation, the church of Lower Marsh Creek was remodeled and refurnished at a cost of \$745. Dr. Clark became pastor in June, 1843, and served until May 7th, 1856. From this time the churches of Great Conowago and Marsh Creek were united in one pastorate. During the ministry of the present pastor, Rev. W. S. Van Cleve, these churches have more than usually prospered, and the pastor is untiring in his labors for the spiritual and temporal welfare of those under his charge.

The first Methodist church in Hunterstown was built in 1858, Rev. O. Ege being pastor. This building was destroyed by the great cyclone of Sept. 3d, 1879. The trustees at the building of the first church were, R. Fickes, S. Frame, John Barnitz, Dr. J. W. Hendrix, Chas. Doll, John Bolen, John Berkholder, J. Mullen, Jacob Spangler. The Building Committee were, Jesse McCreary, Samuel Frame and Ralph Fickes. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Daniel Hartman, January 16th, 1859. Before the building of this church, its members worshiped in an old school house, about one-fourth mile east of Hunterstown, and in private houses. This church formerly belonged to the Gettysburg circuit, but is now attached to York Springs, Rev. Wm. Moses, pastor. Among the early ministers were, Henry Furlong and John M. Jones, about 1739. John M. Jones was educated in France, and coming to this country, he joined the old Baltimore Conference. About 1840, were Josiah Forrest and Wesley Howe; then Thomas McGee and Henry Hoffman; Thomas McGee and Thomas Reese; John Stine and John Kelly; Daniel Hartman and Francis J. Boggs; Thomas Sweitzer, one year alone, afterward, Rev. Bellmand and John P. Diehl with him; Rev. Durborrow and David S. Monroe; Wm. Gwynn and Wm. Snyder, about 1856; Rev. O. Ege and Isaac Ed. Stevens; George Dunlap, and others. The present church was built in 1879, and is a fine brick structure.

Hunterstown has yet many appearances of being an old town; still during the past years some new houses have been built, and also a fine school building. The business men at present are, Geo. King, J. G. Gilbert, merchants; Jane King, postmistress; physician, Dr. Goldsboro; Wm., Geo. and Harvey Little, Jacob Golloway, F. Morrison, Wm. Harman, Harvey Adams, chair manufacturers. The first chair factories were started about 1830, by Wm. Little and John Miller. Jesse McCreary, tailor; John Tate, blacksmith; John Dundore, confectionery; John Brown, wheelwright; Peter Decker, watchmaker; Miss Sue King, milliner.

**New Chester.**—This village, formerly called "Pinetown," because of a pine ridge contiguous to it, was laid out in 1804, by Henry Martzaal. It is situated in a rugged country, within a bend of the Conowago Creek, on the road from Hunterstown to Hampton, nine miles from Gettysburg. The postoffice was established in April, 1834, with Nicholas Taughinbaugh as postmaster. The present postmaster is A. Wiand. The business men are, A. Wiand, merchant; John Kuhn, Temperance Hotel; E. Melhorn, physician; Wm. Shank, Kalep Sheeds, blacksmiths; John Kuhn, tailor. The population of New Chester is 129. The town is located at an altitude of 552 feet.

There are two churches properly belonging to New Chester. The oldest church site is that occupied by St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, a short distance southwest of town. It was formerly called "Salem," and for many years, the "Pines' Church." In the south corner of the old graveyard attached to the church, prior to 1800, stood an old Presbyterian



church, which was removed when the first union church, (a log weather-boarded structure,) was erected in 1803. The Presbyterians then attached themselves to Great Conowago, at Hunterstown. The old log (union) church stood inside of the present graveyard enclosure. Among the first pastors were, Revs. Daniel Raymond, Hensch, Herbst, Charles Weyl, Jacob Ulrich, Jacob Martin. This church formerly belonged to the Abbottstown charge. The early records unfortunately, were lost during the pastorate of Rev. Hensch, who collected them with the intention of writing a history of the church, but dying soon afterwards, no trace of them could be found. The present brick church was built in 1861, Rev. Peter Raby being pastor. The material of the old church was sold, and the purchaser built a dwelling of the same in New Chester, now the property of John Kuhn. Rev. D. M. Blackwelder succeeded Rev. Raby, and served about one and a fourth year. Among the other pastors were, H. C. Grossman, one year; J. E. Honeycut, four years; J. W. Lake, two years; D. Seel, four years. The present pastor is Rev. Wm. F. Rentz, who resides in New Chester.

The German Reformed congregation of New Chester worshiped for a number of years in the same building with the Lutherans. They have now a handsome stone edifice in New Chester, the corner-stone of which was laid May 17th, 1862. The dedication services took place February 26th, 1863—Rev. E. H. Hoffheins pastor. Among the pastors in the brick church were Revs. Orndt and Hoffman. The successors of Rev. Hoffheins were, Wm. F. Davis, Aaron Spangler, W. F. Colliflower, and Rev. David U. Wolf, the present incumbent. It belongs to the Abbottstown charge.

**Plainview** is a postoffice in this township, on the Gettysburg and Harrisburg road, seven miles from Gettysburg, seven from Petersburg, and two from Heidlersburg. The postoffice was established in 1876; Robert McIlhenny is the present postmaster, who also keeps a country store.

**Tyrone Township.**—Tyrone borders the townships of Menallen, Huntington, Butler, Straban and Reading. It originally contained 15,360 acres,—its greatest length being ten miles, and breadth four miles. The population is 986.

**Heidlersburg** is a small village in this township, on the State road from Gettysburg to Harrisburg, ten miles from Gettysburg and twenty-five from Harrisburg. The State road and the Menallen road, leading from Chambersburg to York, intersect at Heidlersburg. The town was laid out about 1812, by a Mr. Heidler. In that year Michael Starry built the first house. The founder of the town offered a prize to the man who would have the first house completed, and Mr. Starry proved the successful competitor. The Lutheran church in this place was built in 1861, during the pastorate of Rev. Peter Raby. The members of this congregation formerly attended services at Petersburg, and subsequently in the school-house of the town. Rev. Hensch was among the earliest Lutheran minis-

ters. In 1844 Rev. John Ulrich preached to this congregation. The present pastor is Rev. Rentz, of New Chester. The U. B. congregation have worshiped in the school-house since 1840. The present pastor is Rev. Snoke, of Middletown. The business places and Men of Heidlersburg are, Wm. Sadler, Farmers' and Drover's Hotel; J. Hoffman, Travelers' Rest; C. Yeats, merchant; Lewis Hoffman, merchant; Jacob Bolen, wagonmaker; D. F. Starry, shoemaker; J. M. and Johnson Pittenturff, chair-makers.

**Union Township.**—Union was formed from parts of Conowago, Germany and Mountpleasant townships, Jan. 25th, 1841. It borders the York county line on the east, the Maryland line on the south; and the townships of Conowago, Germany and Mountpleasant. The population is 1181.

**Christ Church.**—The *Kreutz-Kirche* settlement is one of the oldest in the county. The first settler was Andrew Schreiber, who came here in 1734, and took up about one hundred acres of land, now the farm of George Basehoar. His nearest neighbor was a man named Forney, who lived near where Hanover now stands. Among other settlers, who came in 1735, and subsequently, were the Kitzmillers, Sells (Sellen), Sheelys, Furneys, Koontzs, Yungs, Duttros, Kleins (Littles), Millers, Feltys, Wills, &c. They were all of the German Reformed denomination. There are a number of "historical sketches" of Christ Church extant, the statements of some of them being very conflicting. Many of the writers of these lay particular stress on Christ Church being *the oldest place of religious worship in Adams County*. While this is rather a difficult matter to determine, yet there are other denominations in the county which have equal claims to this distinction, as "Christ Church, Huntington," the earliest ministers of which labored among the Indians, and also Conewago Chapel, where the wigwam of the Red Man served as the first place of worship. We take these extracts from Rev. John Ault's researches.

Christ Church was organized May 4th, 1747, by Rev. Michael Schlatter, of St. Gall, in Switzerland, who, in consequence of information he had received of the destitute condition of the German Reformed churches in the new country, left his pastoral charge, and obtained a regular appointment to visit and organize the members of his denomination through the Province of Pennsylvania, and also in Maryland and Virginia. He arrived in Philadelphia Sept. 6th, 1746, and at once started out upon his mission. He was a useful man, and a missionary in the true sense of the word. His name heads an address to Hon. Robert Hunter Morris, Lieut. Gov. and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, dated Nov. 20th, 1754, in behalf of the German Protestants of the Province. There was then no other Reformed church, except York, west of the Susquehanna. He began a baptismal record of Christ Church, May 6th, 1747, on the fly-leaf of which he wrote: "Kirchen Protocol Der Hoch-deutsch Reformierten Gemeinda in Conawake, Aufgefaugen von dem Schreiber deises Michael Schlatter, V. D. M., Hoch Deutsch Reformierten prediger der

Gemeinden Philadelphia und Germantown." The land on which Christ church now stands forms part of a tract surveyed March 22d, 1759, for Michael Will. in trust for the German Reformed church of Little Conewago. The deed is given by John and Thomas Penn and calls for 37 acres, the price of which was 10 pounds, 13 shillings and 8 pence. Adam Sherman, Michael Dotterer, John Will and Ludwig Miller are appointed in this deed as the successors of Michael Will, in trust of this land for the congregation. It was the opinion of Rev. Ault that these men at that time constituted the consistory of the church.

The exact time of the building of the first church cannot be ascertained, "but there is sufficient evidence to justify the statement that it was built before the year 1755." It was built of rough, unhewn logs, with no plastering between the logs, or anywhere else. This church was afterwards enlarged in the form of a cross, from which it is probable it derived the name of Kreutz church. There was a school-house here about his period, in which John Kreutz taught school. Kreutz was a man of considerable distinction, and the church, when enlarged, may have been named in his honor. Rev. Schlatter called it "Die Hoch Deutsch Reformierten Gemeinda fur Conewago." The first church was removed in 1798, and a brick edifice erected on the same site. The elders then were Andrew Schreiber and Jacob Parr, who, with Conrad Duttera, Ludwig Mouse and Jacob Will, composed the building committee. The Secretary was John Dysert. Colestock and Kuhns were the carpenters, and Peter Baker the mason. The church was incorporated under the title of "Christ Church," March 5th, 1828. Gov. Shultze signed the papers of incorporation. The trustees then were, John Wintrobe, Michael Crouse, George Will, John Young, Samuel Schriver, John Snyder, George Duttera, Christian Heller, and John Study.

A graveyard was laid out on the east side of the church, soon after the purchasing of the ground in 1750. It was at different times enlarged, and now contains about five acres. The oldest tombstone bears date 1772, but there are many graves of earlier date. In this graveyard rest the remains of Peter Klein, the founder of Littlestown. The inscription on his tombstone reads: "Here ruhet in Gott weiland Peter Klein. Ist gebohren dur 27 Aug. 1724. Ist gestorben den 7 den Ap. 1773. Seines alters 48 ia, 7 m, 11 d. Seina frau is eina be borna Sheblern. Gott gebe ihne und uns eina fröelicha auferstehung."

The preaching at Christ church was exclusively in the German language, up to the year 1848. Through the efforts of Enoch Le Fevre, Esq., a change was then brought about, and it was determined that every third sermon should be in English. Christ church building of 1798, remained, with few alterations, until the year 1877, when the entire structure was pulled down, and a beautiful and greatly enlarged edifice was erected in its place, at a cost of \$5,000. The building committee consisted of Samuel Schwartz, (chairman,) Eli Bollinger, J. Henry Felty, Daniel Sell and Ed-

ward Rebert. The building of this church is due to the zeal and labors of the then pastor, Rev. John Ault.

Rev. Jacob Lischey was pastor of Christ church from 1749 to 1751, and was also pastor of York, Creutz Creek and Bermudian. Rev. Theodore Frankenfield was pastor from 1753 to 1756. He resided at Frederick, where he had a congregation, also organized by Michael Schlatter. He died young, and is buried at Frederick. Rev. John Conrad Steiner, also from Frederick, was his successor. He was pastor until May, 1759. He was by birth a Swiss, preached twice in Philadelphia, where rest his remains. He served a number of churches, in an account of which he says: "The congregation at Conewago, I visited on the 30th of May, 11th of June, 26th of July, 18th of August, 18th of September, 15th of October, and 17th of November; traveling each time 70 miles; in all, 490 miles." After Rev. Steiner, there was no settled minister for a period of fifteen years, during which the congregation was served by Revs. Wm. Otterbein and Charles Lange, pastors of the Frederick charge. In the year 1775, Rev. Charles Lewis Boehme became pastor. He also served Hanover, Abbottstown and Bermudian, at a salary of 125 pounds, and dwelling, in all about \$300; of this Christ church paid 35 pounds, about \$90. He afterwards became pastor of a congregation at Baltimore, but was compelled to quit the ministry on account of ill health. Now comes a long pastorate in the history of the church—that of Rev. John Christopher Gobrecht, who settled here in 1779, and remained twenty-eight years. He was born at the village of Augustien, near Göttingen, Germany, and came to this country in 1753, in his 20th year. He died Nov. 6th, 1815, and is buried in the Reformed graveyard, at Hanover. "Under him," says Rev. Ault, "this church and entire charge was much strengthened in numbers and vital godliness." Rev. Charles Helfenstein was the successor of Rev. Gobrecht, and served from 1809 to 1813. He was a man of many peculiarities, and during the war of 1812 expressed himself very much in its favor, for which he was looked upon as a "political preacher." He was nevertheless a zealous pastor, and is said to have been "a man of deep, child-like piety—humble and unassuming." He died at Reading, in December, 1842, and his last words were, "O Lord Jesus, Come!" The successor of Rev. Helfenstein was Jacob H. Wiestling, from 1813 to 1824. He was born near Harrisburg, studied under Rev. Dr. Becher, of Baltimore, and moved to Hanover in January, 1815. He wrote a history of Hanover, generally called "Wiestling's Account." He was a popular pulpit orator, and though expelled for some reason by the Synod, was retained by the congregations as pastor. He died in 1826, and is buried at Hanover. During his pastorate, in 1820, Zion's Classis of the Reformed Church was organized. A newly-arrived German, named Frederick William Bindeman, followed Wiestling as pastor from 1826 to 1827. He is believed to have been an impostor, and never received ordination. The congregation were glad to get rid of him, and what became of him is not known. From 1828 to 1837, Rev. Samuel



Gutelius was pastor of Christ Church. Father Gutelius was born in Lancaster county, in 1795, and died July 17th, 1866. During his ministry of 44 years, he preached in Northumberland county, Gettysburg, Baltimore, and other places. In a book belonging to Christ Church, he subscribed to the following entry, June 13th, 1837: "After a peaceful and blessed connection of nine years and four months the undersigned, on account of bad health, felt himself constrained to withdraw his ministerial services from Christ Church congregation. The separation to him is a painful one; the hope of meeting many of those who were his members where parting, is no more, is his only consolation. "Lord Jesus forsake not this church." After his resignation Rev. Jacob Sechler became pastor, and continued until 1866. During his ministry, a parsonage was erected at Littlestown, the English language and Sunday-schools were introduced throughout his pastoral field; two new congregations were also formed, St. Luke's, near White Hall, and St. James', on the Emmitsburg road. Rev. Sechler died at Hanover during the summer of 1880, and the same number of the Reformed *Messenger*, that contained a biographical sketch of this venerable minister's career, furnished by Rev. John Ault, also recorded the death of the writer, one of the most zealous and dearly beloved pastors, we may say, Christ Church ever had. Rev. John M. Clemens succeeded Rev. Jacob Sechler, from 1867 to 1869. He was a young man, lately ordained, and went from here to St. Clair's, Schuylkill county, thence to Conyngham, Luzerne county. Rev. Casper Schul succeeded as pastor, and served from 1870 to 1872, in July of which year he left for a charge in Ohio, and located later at Middle Lancaster, Butler county, Pa. "Owing to various circumstances beyond the control of these two last mentioned ministers, their pastorates in this (Christ) church were not remarkably pleasant or very successful, and on this account their sojourn was brief."

On the 22d of Sept., 1873, Rev. John Ault took charge of the entire pastoral field of Christ Church, and it may be said that from the beginning the blessings of God rested bountifully upon his labors. The Board of Trustees then consisted of Samuel Schwartz, Andrew Sell, William Duttera, Jacob M. Bollinger, Jacob Rittase, Daniel Whaler, Edw. Rebert, George Hesson and Eli Bollinger. The following composed the consistency of the church: Elders, Solomon Schwartz, Michael Kitzmiller, Daniel Sell and Philip Sterner; Deacons, William Bogan, W. A. Sell, Amos Carbaugh, Cornelius Wolf, Geo. F. Swartz, Amos Cump, Jeremiah Baer, and Wm. Sell. The members of his congregations, then united, prosperous and happy, are even yet mourning the death of their affectionate pastor, who was called to his eternal reward in July of the present year.

"Our sincere prayer and hope," says Rev. John Ault, in his historical sketch of Christ Church, "is that this 'church of Little Conowago' may continue to exist exerting an influence for good, far and wide; and that it may live to witness the time, eventually, when the blessed religion of Jesus Christ shall triumph and prevail over the whole land and over all

the earth ; when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of Almighty God, and Christ shall be all in all."

**Hostetter's Meeting House**,—The "Menosimon meeting house" was built in 1854. It is a brick structure, in this township, on the Littlestown and McSherrystown road, about three miles east of Littlestown. The Menonites formerly worshiped in an old school-house which stood near where the present church stands. Previous to this they held worship in the respective houses of the members, at appointed times. They were few in number, but the congregation has considerably increased, and reside for the most part in the vicinity of Hanover, and through the lower part of Adams county. John Hostetter was one of the earliest ministers, and hence the church is familiarly called Hostetter's. His son, Jacob, was also a minister. Rev. Isaac Hershey preached for many years. He was born Jan. 28th, 1800, and died in the beginning of the present year. His remains are interred in the graveyard adjoining the meeting-house. He was greatly esteemed by every one, and was a prominent citizen of Oxford township, residing at Hershey's mill, formerly Senft's now Noel's. The pulpit is now supplied by Jacob Hostetter, a descendant of the first members of this congregation. These people are peaceful, law-abiding citizens, and for the most part, in good circumstances.

**Sell's Station** is a postoffice and station of the Littlestown railroad, four miles from Hanover and three from Littlestown. The postmaster is C. A. Sell, who also keeps a store.

## APPENDIX.

**The First Election held in York County.**—"The candidates for the office of Sheriff at the first election held in York county, were Hans Hamilton and Richard McAlister. At that time, and at the elections for some years following, all the voters assembled together at York, as there were no election districts as at present. The first election, which was in October, 1749, was held in Yorktown, at the house formerly occupied by Baltzer Spangler, and afterwards by Samuel Spangler, as a public inn. The building was of logs and was not quite finished. There was but one place at which the votes were received, and that was at an opening between two of the logs of the building. During the forenoon everything was peaceable; but in the afternoon the blood was warmed up, and men were now ready for action. Hamilton, who lived in what is now Adams county, was the 'Irish candidate,' and McAlister, who lived where Hanover now stands, was the 'Dutch candidate.' McAllister's Germans pressed hard, and were, in the stillness of voting, overpowering the friends of Mr. Hamilton. Displeased with this, two or three stout Irish boxers took possession of the place for handing in votes, and were determined that none but their own friends should enjoy the liberty of suffrage. A lusty German being anxious to offer his vote, went determinedly to the place of voting, and tripped up the heels of one of the Irish guards. An affray immediately commenced, and in less than five minutes the action was general. *Furor administrat arma.* A large quantity of saplings near the house were soon torn up and cut from the ground to be used as weapons of offence and defence. Blows were dealt with an unsparing hand; each party giving hot battle. But victory at length perched upon the banner of the "Dutch party," for the friends of McAlister not only discomfitted the Irish, but completely routed their whole forces, and put them to flight. They drove them all beyond the Codorus; and not a member of the defeated party was to be found east of the creek the remainder of the day. There were a few limbs broken, and considerable blood shed, but fortunately for the honor of the county, no life was lost in the affray. The Germans, keeping possession of the ground, gave in their votes without molestation; whereby McAlister had an overwhelming majority. But this availed not: Hamilton was a great favorite of the Executive, and was, shortly after the election, commissioned as Sheriff of the county, and as such he continued until the 10th of October, 1752."—*Glossbrenner & Carter's History of York Co.*

That the second election in York county was not conducted in a less fierce spirit than the first, appears from the following extract from the record of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the 30th of October, 1750: "Whereas, Hans Hamilton, Esq., High Sheriff of this county, hath by his

remonstrance in writing to this Court set forth, that by reason of the tumultuous behaviour of sundry persons at the last election held here for this county, and of the ballots or tickets not having been delivered to the inspectors on three several pieces of paper, as directed by an act of the General Assembly of this province, entitled 'an act for raising the county rates and levies,' he could not make such returns as by the aforesaid act is enjoined: It is therefore considered and ordered by the court here, that the commissioners and assessors who served this county in their several stations the last year, shall, (in pursuance of the act aforesaid,) serve for the ensuing year, or until there shall be a new election."

**Boundary Difficulties.**—By the grant of Charles II. to Wm. Penn, the southern boundary of the Province of Pennsylvania was made a "circle drawn at twelve miles distant from New Castle, northward and westward to the fortieth degree of northern latitude, then by a straight line westward." Lord Baltimore's northern boundary was also the fortieth parallel; but the circle twelve miles distant from New Castle would not intersect this line—the distance being more than the twelve miles, prescribed by the charter. Consequently, each party claimed the intervening strip; and the adherents of both parties, ignorant of real or assumed lines, claimed much more than their lords and masters.

These dissensions involved the settlers in many troubles, which, however, were often turned to their own advantage. In 1752, the Governor of Pennsylvania sent word to York county to assess no taxes on people who held lands under Maryland titles, even if they dwelt north of the Temporary Line, mentioning among others, the names of Peter Shultz, Nicholas Forney, the Sells, Youngs, Morningstars, and Schrivvers. Some of these settlers now paid taxes to neither Province, at the same time claiming immunity in either. "They were not very conscientious," says M. O. Smith, in his *Annals of Hanover*. "Many who had taken up their lands under Maryland titles, and thereby owed allegiance to that Province, refused to pay taxes to it, or to acknowledge its jurisdiction. At the same time, as citizens of Maryland, they refused to be taxed by Pennsylvania, and petitioned against her assessments as a great grievance. This being granted, they thus escaped taxation altogether, though they claimed all the time the privileges and protection accorded to other citizens from either of these Provinces, as they thought best would suit their purpose. Thus they would sue for and recover debts, and protect their persons and property in the courts of either Pennsylvania or Maryland, and yet acknowledge allegiance to neither.

"Not all the settlers were thus minded, however; many were steady, well-disposed people, inclined to submit to lawful authority, but much puzzled to know to which Province they really belonged. Ignorant, as many of them were, of the language in which provincial affairs were conducted, they were long compelled to take their information second-hand, from parties often interested in representing matters incorrectly."



# ERRATA.

- Page 24—36th line—for “1736,” read *1836*.  
“ 59—32d line—for “Geo.,” read *Gov*.  
“ 76—22d line—for “Baring,” read *Barring*.  
“ 90—32d line—for “Clergy,” read *Clerk*.  
“ 92—last line—for “Glosobrenner Carter’s,” read *Glossbrenner & Carter’s*.  
“ 117—13th line—for “flood,” read *brood*.  
“ 128—40th line—for “Migoes,” read *Inigoes*.  
“ 129—33d line—for “Benges,” read *Bruges*.  
“ 130—10th line—for “extend,” read *extent*.  
“ 134—3d line—for “1845,” read *1843*.  
“ 134—27th line—for “belfries,” read *belfry’s*.  
“ 134—38th line—for “poste,” read *hoste*.  
“ 138—29th line—for “Randanue,” read *Randanne*.  
“ 138—31st line—for “Kenrich,” read *Kenrick*.  
“ 142—18th line, *et al.*—for “Bushey,” read *Busbey*.  
Page 137—27th line—for “1858,” read *1758*.  
“ 137—37th line—for “Ben.,” read *Brn*.  
“ 167—32d line, *et al.*—for “Herout,” read *Heront*.  
“ 168—16th line, *et al.*—for “Delnol,” read *Deluol*.

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